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VOL. XXIII NO. 179 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 29, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Rajen Babu & Acceptance Of Offices

MAGNITUDE OF PROBLEMS BEFORE WARDHA

"A.I.C.C. May Be Called Upon To Decide Important Issues"

LEADERS' INFORMAL TALKS WITH MAHATMA

In the course of a press interview at Wardha, Babu Rajendra Prasad said that he felt that opinion was sharply divided on the issue as to whether Congress should accept Ministerships under the new Constitution and doubted whether the Working Committee would be able to decide anything excepting discussing all aspects of the question and calling upon the A.I.C.C. to decide.

SOCIALISTS, STATES & LABOUR

WARDHAGANJ, July 27.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Patel, Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Mr. Kripalani, Dr. Mahmoed, Members of the Congress Working Committee have been holding informal consultations with Mahatma Gandhi since July 25 presumably discussing with him the thorny questions coming up for decision when the Committee meets on Monday.

INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS

Discussions are of informal nature but it is believed that these will help the President to get through the agenda which according to him had not yet been prepared. Two questions stated to be engaging the attention appear to be what attitude Congress should officially adopt towards acceptance of ministerships under the new constitution, and position of Congress 'vis a vis' States subjects.

TOO EARLY TO TAKE DECISIONS

As regards the first consensus of opinion among leaders assembled appears, it is yet too early to take any decision as there is still over a year for elections to Provincial Councils under the new constitution.

Trend of discussion indicates that the Committee is not likely to take final decision but only discuss question from every viewpoint and may decide to call a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

SHARPLY DIVIDED

This view is strengthened by the remark which President made to the Associated Press in the course of talk to-day. He said his tour in various parts of the country had given him an opportunity to study views of people on this questions. He felt that opinion was sharply divided on the subject. He doubted whether the Working Committee would be able to decide anything excepting discussing all aspects of the question and calling upon the A.I.C.C. to decide it.

CONGRESS & LABOUR

Other subjects which will engage the attention of the Committee are the situation created by socialists, disputes between Provincial Congress Committees and relation of Congress with labour. In this connection Mr. Ruiker interviewed the President yesterday and urged him to create an agency whereby Congress and labour organisations could work jointly on all such matters where they are agreed and bring about closer relationship between labour and Congress. The President is stated to have promised to place the matter before the Working Committee.—A.P.

BAN ON OFFICES

"Undesirable & Pernicious" Says C. R. Reddy

MADRAS, July 28.

"The council entry plus ban on office is in my opinion a sterile policy. Permanent opposition is no opposition at all. What value opposition has, is derived from the possibility of it becoming government in turn. Eternal opposition like the eternal critic becomes a perpetual bore and people lose interest," declared Mr. C. R. Reddy, M.L.C., presiding over the Madras District Political Conference to-day at the Congress House. The speaker's view was that they should work the councils for what they were worth.

If they could not carry the policies of the Congrses through having stable majority to back them again and again then it would be time to revise their entire view of the matter, but until that situation arose absolute ban on office appeared not merely undesirable but pernicious.

Referring to the talk of wrecking the constitution he said surely no constitution could be wrecked through or by councils. If they had a determined majority they might make government by ministers impossible but that is not wrecking the constitution because constitution itself provided for the Governor taking over the administration. The duty of the Congress M.L.C.s, said the speaker, was clear. It was to act as Ministers of the people and carry out Congress policies and never to give up the policies for the sake of retaining places.—A. P.

TWO TO HANG

Judgment In Dancing Girl Murder Case

HYDERABAD (Dn.) July 28

Tuljaram and Jatooshah, weavers, charged with the murder of two dancing girls in the city were sentenced to death yesterday by Justice Bishweshwarnath at the Criminal Sessions, High Court, His Lordship concurring with the jury's unanimous verdict of 'guilty.'

It will be recalled that Tuljaram was charged in another case with the murder of three other women and was recently awarded the extreme penalty.—A. P.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION

TURIN, July 27.

The explosion that occurred in the department making handgrenade fuses at a powder factory at Taino near Verese was so terrific that it broke windows several miles away and fragments of building and remains of corpses were hurled to tremendous distances. Soldiers and blackshirts are working desperately to remove the killed and wounded.

Hitherto 32 are known to be dead of whom 25 are girls. Many have been injured and 20 have been hitherto taken to hospital in serious condition.

ITALY SENDS "ULTIMATUM"

Communication To League Council Signed By Mussolini ?

GENEVA, July 27.

Sgr. Mussolini cabled to the Secretariat of the League declaring "the only object of the Council meeting on July 31 must be to find the best methods whereby the Commission of Conciliation for Arbitration can resume its proceedings".

M. Avenol states Sgr. Mussolini's message will be included on the provisional agenda but it is pointed out that only the Council itself can fix the agenda which is always done in a private session before a public meeting. Therefore, it is necessary for Baron Aloisi to attend the meeting to state the Italian views.

It is felt here that the Italian communication is in the nature of an ultimatum and the fact that it is signed by Sgr. Mussolini makes it doubly significant.

It is noteworthy that most of the states are not delegating foreign ministers for the meeting. Apparently, small powers feel that Britain, France and Italy have been doing everything hitherto and don't propose to relieve them of their responsibility. —Reuter.

KING IMPERSONATED IN JUBILEE PAGEANT

Favour Granted For First Time At Wigan

LIVERPOOL: (By Mail).

A Royal favour was granted especially to the producers of a great Jubilee Carnival at Wigan that of allowing the King and the Queen to be impersonated in a pageant.

This is believed to be the first time that such permission has been granted at least during the present King's life-time.

The only condition that was made was that neither of the actors should speak while playing the part of the King or the Queen.

The King was impersonated by Mr. Arthur Lowe, a member of the Wigan Town Council, and the Queen by Mrs. Harmer.

Mr. Lowe represented the King broadcasting from Sandringham during the Jubilee celebrations.—Reuter.

NAWANAGAR RULER OPERATED UPON

LONDON, July 27.

The Maharajah of Nawanagar has been operated upon for appendicitis and is maikng good progress towards recovery.

The operation was performed two three days ago but at the Prince's wish no announcement has been made till to-night.—Reuter.

No Interruption Of Diplomatic Exchanges

RUGBY, July 27.

The meeting of the Council of the League of Nations next Wednesday or Thursday at which it is hoped important progress may be made towards a solution of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute has not caused any interruption to the diplomatic exchanges between London and Paris and Rome in which the British Government is co-operating with a view to facilitating a peaceful settlement.

These efforts will be continued by Mr. Eden, Minister for the League of Nations affairs, when he goes to Geneva as the British representative on the Council.—B. O. W.

QUITE WELL AND CHEERFUL

Mother And Sister Interview Jawahar

ALLAHABAD, July 28.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru and Mr. and Mrs. Pandit returned from the hills this afternoon. They visited Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in jail on 24th July and said they found him quite well and cheerful.—A. P.

EXPLOSION HAVOC

35 Out Of 38 Victims Are Women Workers In Tragedy Near Turin

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

TURIN, July 28.

Tthirty-eight bodies, 35 of whom are women, have been recovered from the powder factory at Taino, in which a terrific explosion occured yesterday, wrecking a packing section.

According to an unconfirmed report the explosion was due to a packer dropping a case filled with explosives. There were 500 persons working in the factory, but the majority escaped uninjured.

The factory had only been taken over by Government last week. —Reuter.

"HARMLESS DOGS" POISONED?

Ahmedabad Hindus' Appeal To Authorities To Intervene

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 27.

Hundreds of innocent dogs are being poisoned by the police here and the religious feelings of Hindus are greatly hurt. Many bodies are thinking of approaching higher authorities and the Daya Pracharak Mandal and the Gujarat Dayapracharak Mahasabha have wired to His Excellency the Governor to intervene in the matter and order the stoppage of killing the dogs. They have also wired to the Commissioner and to the Collector and the Police Superintendent to stop killing of harmless dogs and to pacify the religious feelings of Hindus.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO FORM CABINET"

Prof. Aalberse Requests Queen To Relieve Him Of Task

HAGUE, July 27.

Prof. Aalberse requested the Queen to relieve him of the task of forming a cabinet on the widest possible basis owing to the impossibility of coming to agreement with the leaders of other parties.

The Queen may invite Prof. Aalberse to form a cabinet unconditionally or summon someone else possibly to recall M. Colijn. —Reuter.

PLEBISCITE MAY BE SIDE-TRACKED

Ex-King Of Greece Wants 60 Per Cent Of Votes In His Favour

ATHENS, July 27.

The Mayor on arrival from London says, the King considers 60 per cent votes in the proposed plebiscite suffice to persuade him to return to the throne.

Government's attitude is not defined and are credited with the desire to postpone, even sidetrack the plebiscite.

Daily protest meeting against the restoration of monarchy are being held in the provinces, especially Crete.

Only four of the twenty papers published in Athens are definitely Royalist while others are Republican.—Reuter's Special.

Institute Inquiry Into Lahore Firing

MUSLIM LEADERS URGE AMNESTY

Lahore Conference Formulates Demands

LAHORE, July 28.

A two-day conference of Muslim leaders from all over the province and from the Frontier including the Ahrars has concluded after formulating demands in connection with the Shahidgunj affair.

AMNESTY AND INQUIRY.

These demands include amnesty for the accused persons, an inquiry into and compensation in connection with the firing, also a committee to be appointed to consult Muslim opinion for the future protection of Muslim Wakfs.—A. P.

LAHORE INQUIRY

Govt. Assurance To Witnesses

LAHORE, July 27.

The following press communique has been issued:—

The Punjab Government has announced for general information, that any person coming forward to give evidence before the Committee appointed to ascertain the number of casualties both killed and injured during the recent disturbance in Lahore, whether himself injured or not, will in no case be prosecuted.—United Press.

LAHORE, July 27.

A meeting of hundred Muslim representatives from the Frontier and from all over the Punjab discussed the Shahidgunj mosque affair with a view to giving a lead to the community but discussions were conclusive.

Discussions will be continued to-morrow.—A.P.

Growing Scandal Of Quackery In India

MENACE TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Need For A Committee Of Enquiry

(Special To "The Chronicle")

In no other civilised country in the world, is quack medicine stated to be practised on such an extensive scale, as is done in India. Strange facts have been brought to light, and the number of the ways in which quack medicine is prescribed, given, or distributed to the suffering and ignorant people is, indeed, amazing.

Physicians, who were formerly compounders, self-styled "doctors" who have managed to get stereotyped prescriptions from allopathy practitioners ready for common diseases, bone-setters, dentists, eye-specialists, and above all, some of those "specialists" who claim to cure diseases which are admitted as incurable according to allopathy, are the living examples of almost incessant exploitation of the stricken humanity.

The chief characteristic of them all, is ignorance of scientific treatment of diseases, be that treatment under any system of medicine.

At the outset, it is pointed out, the registered medical practitioners are not opposed to any scientific system of medicine other than allopathy.

Enquiries made among a number of registered and qualified practitioners show that they have kept an open mind, regarding other systems of medicine. They state that they are not at all opposed to Ayurveda, or Unani or Homoeopathic systems of treatment.

On the other hand, almost all of them welcome as much enlightenment in the science of alleviating human misery as is available in any system.

What the registered practitioners are concerned with, however, is the ruthless elimination of quackery which is blatantly practised in large cities, in big towns and in petty villages alike.

Without Let Or Hindrance

According to informed medical opinion, the practice of medical profession needs extensive organisation. There are quacks practising in every system of medicine. Side by side with the scientific treatment under the various systems quack medicine is also being practised, constituting a menace to the health of the public.

Menace Of "Eye Specialists"

Of these quacks enumerated above, the most dangerous are those who call themselves eye specialists, and proceed to perform what are known as "needle" operations for cataracts. On account of the unscientific operation, it is stated, "glaucoma" the most serious of eye-diseases, would soon set in, and the person would go blind irrevocably.

Such quacks perform the "needle" operation in the presence of a crowd and, perhaps, there may be a temporary restoration of eye-sight in some cases. That is how they manage to establish an ephemeral reputation, and before they are found out, they change their venue and disappear from the locality.

Compounders who had worked formerly under qualified practitioners know a few prescriptions for more common diseases, and after learning to use the stethoscope and the injection syringe, come out as full-fledged practitioners and commence practising. These persons in all cases practise allopathy and the question is asked, whether the Medical Council cannot tackle this problem.

Cheating The Public.

Closely related to this type of quackery is another, which is also prevalent. In a number of cases, one medical practitioner had observed self-styled "doctors" with high-sounding degrees at the end of their names, prescribing allopathic medicines for patients, who go to them.

This is considered a subtle way of cheating the patients, for, while the sign-boards display imposing degrees and qualifications, the medicines are given as in the case of allopathy and in a majority of ordinary diseases, the patients find relief. Thus the cheating of the patients is complete and successful.

A section among the registered practitioners hold that the Medical Council should give the fullest protection against such a fraud perpetrated on the ignorant and illiterate masses, jeopardising, indirectly, the interests of qualified practitioners, but most vital of all, ruining the lives of thousands of gullible people who repose their trust in them.

Quack "Dentists"

As for dentistry, quackery in that branch is notorious. In this connection, doubts are expressed, whether some of the foreigners practising dentistry in India would be allowed to carry on the profession in their own country. At least in one country, the quacks who are carrying on dentistry in India would be debarred from practising in their own land, as they are not qualified men. At best they could be described as dental mechanics without a scientific knowledge of extraction. The only qualification, they may perhaps possess, it is stated, is their service under a qualified dentist for a certain length of time.

Some of the "specialists" claim to cure chronic diseases, cancer, tuberculosis, diabetes pneumonia.

But, it is pointed out, not a single instance is known of any one of them having placed their specific before any organisation of scientists, who can find a scientific explanation for the sweeping claims advanced by these quacks. In a large number of cases, perhaps, the diseases they claim to have treated for, may not be deadly chronic really. And it is still to be proved that these remedies are universal.

Will India Awake?

These are but a few problems of quackery in India. Measures to stamp out quackery have been taken in many countries according to their peculiar needs by the authorities; and it ought not to be difficult to solve the problem in India also, giving each system of medicine its proper place, and affording facilities for comparative study of all systems as far as practicable.

It is suggested a Committee should be appointed by the Government to go into the whole question of medical reform and the efforts of the Medical Council should be made in this direction.

TABULATED ADLETS

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a beautiful and educated bride for a handsome young Muslim graduate of high family with large independent income. No nationality, religion or caste restrictions. Write to Box No. 4578, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an electric motor mechanic and a jobber for Hand and Powerloom Training School. Apply to Goan Emigrants' Fund Committee, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao.

People without Employments, as clerks, stenographers, accountants, spinning, weaving masters, teachers, doctors, nurses should immediately consult Royal Service Agency, 369|371, Hornby Road, 3rd floor, Fort. (4609).

Wanted non-matrics, matrics, F.A.s, B.A.s M.A.s, etc. Grades 25—1—45, 40—2—80, 60—3—120, 100—5—200, 150—10—350. Must invest 100, 200, 300, 500, 1,000 in Policies of Trilok Life and Fire Insurance Coy., Rawalpindi. Lowest Premiums. (4607).

The Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., requires the services of two experienced Life Insurance Men for Bombay City and Suburbs. Apply:—The Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., Patel House, Churchgate Street, Bombay. (1453).

Wanted a Treasury Officer on a salary of Rs. 100 p.m., with free furnished quarters. Applicants should apply stating age and qualifications to the Dewan, Chhota Udepur State. (1443).

Wanted:—A Sub-Editor for the Old "Aligarian", salary Rs. 100 p.m., lodging free. An Essay on some phase of Aligarh life should accompany the applications. Apply to Major Said Mohd. Khan, Iron Bungalow, Bhopal. (4591).

Wanted Salesmen with continuous experience of ten years in Printing Inks on pay. Apply or see Dolatram Kashiram & Co., Thakordwar, Karelwadi, Bombay. (4552)

Wanted a B.A. (Hons.) with Economics or a B.Ag., with special knowledge on Co-operative Problems or an under graduate with special diplomas in Co-operation for the post of a Propaganda Officer under the Kanara District Co-operative Institute, Kumta on a salary of Rs. 40 p.m., plus travelling allowance according to Government T. A. Rules. Fluency of speech in Kanarese and Marathi or Konkani is essential. Applications to reach the Undersigned by the 10th August 1935 with testimonials. Selected candidates will be called for an interview. R. V. Pandit, Honorary Secretary, Kanara District Co-operative Institute, Kumta, Kumta, 21st July 1935. (4604).

12. TO BE LET

Well-ventilated Blocks with separate bath-rooms, Bhatavadekar's Bungalow, near Santa Cruz Station. Rent 22 and 45. Enquire immediately. (4605).

To Let at Haji Mahal and Nur Mahal at King's Circle Matunga, airy and lighted, Rooms for high class Hindus inquire there. (4587)

Available immediately, first floor, "Master Mansion", Chowpatty, charming sea-view, healthy locality, three bedrooms, hall, dining, kitchen, all rooms facing westerly. Apply within. (4594).

27. HOTELS.

Bombay Savoy Hotel, Bar and Restaurant, next door to Central Station, Boarding, Lodging Rs. 4. Lodging Rs. 2. (4584).

42. SECONDHAND WANTED.

Wanted second-hand cotton bailing press with complete set. Send particulars with prices, to Prabhudas, Zaverbhai, Kansar-wad, Nadiad (Gujarat). (4584).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Weak in Matric Mathematics? Immediately join Broacha's Mathematic classes (Kavarana Bldg., Sleater Road, Grant Road), Your success is Guaranteed. (4599).

Cambridge December Examination offers best opportunity for Non-Matrics. Those proceeding to England for becoming barristers, doctors, engineers, accountants and to Government servants this offers best prospects. Last date of sending examination forms with late fee 15th July. Apply at once Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, near Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road. (1176).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Twelve Monthly Eighteen-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 200-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4122).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
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Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from gentlemen of ability, energy and influence to represent as agents and organizers on fixed salary and commission terms for Bombay, Cutch, Kathiawar and Maharashtra. Apply:—The Traditional Hindu Provident Funds Society, Ltd., Bunder Road, Karachi. (1452).

148. GARDENING.

Fruits and Flower-gardens. Farmers Please! Scientific Bone-meal Fertilizer, for Fruit and Flower-gardens. Competent rates. Result assured. Apply:—Talati and Sons, Dabhan, (Nadiad). (4577).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale Complete Eight Brooks and Doxey's Weft Ring Frames, Year 1909 of 384 spindles each, ordinary Roving Creel, Gauge of spindles 2.1|4", lift 5", Diameter of Rings 1.1|4". Apply the Burhanpur Tapti Mill, Ltd., 121-125, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. (4604).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Wanted experienced person to take on hire well-equipped printing press. Apply Box 4603, "Bombay Chronicle".

To Bombay Manufacturers. Manufacturers desirous of pushing their sales in U. P., Delhi, Rajputana, C. I. and Bihar will find the Bharat Stores, Ltd., Agra with its numerous Branches, Depots and Travellers the best selling Agency, dealing in Swadeshi goods only and representing numerous well-known Indian firms. Write or Interview the Managing Governor of the Stores, Mr. S. C. Doneria at Novelty Hotel, Carnac Road, Bombay between 7 to 9-30 a.m. or 8 to 10 p.m. (Phone: 23297), before 31st July.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

IN TERMS of Act VI of 1933 authorising private companies to obtain licenses for establishing water works for the supply of water to the cities, the Municipal Board, Bareilly, desires to arrange the Water Supply within the Municipal Limits through a Commercial Company. All such Companies desiring to undertake this work will please enter into correspondence with the Executive Officer, Municipal Board Bareilly, specifying the conditions on which the firms wish to take up the license and all such applications should reach the Chairman, Municipal Board, by August 16, 1935.

The Municipal Board will after going through all such correspondence select one of the firms for this work.

Any information required will be supplied by the Municipal Office on request.

RADHEY SHIAM KHANDELWAL,
Chairman,
Municipal Board, Bareilly.
1441.

S. S. "ARGUN MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 27th July, 1935, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager,
OSAKA Shosen Kaisha.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR.
and
THE BOMBAY SENTINEL.

Can be had at POONA from
P. J. POONAWALLA,
2419, East Street, Poona.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of MANAGER to the Beyt Devasthans. Applicants should be Hindus and possess wide administrative experience and know Gujerati. Salary up to Rs. 200/- according to qualifications.

2. Intending applicants should send applications to the Sar Suba, Devasthan Branch, Baroda, within 15 days of the publication of this notification.

The applications should contain the following particulars:—

(a) Experience of work.
(b) Particulars with testimonials regarding the qualifications mentioned in paragraph 1 above, and
(c) Age, caste, place of residence, mother-tongue, etc.

M. V. MAJMUNDAR,
A. K. PATEL,
K. B. UPLAP,
Sar Suba,
Devasthan Branch.
Baroda, 25th July, 1935.
1457.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. R. T. SHAH AND CO., through their Attorneys Messrs. Shastri and Co. have wrongly advertised that there was a partnership between them and Messrs. V. B. Kusumgar and Co., Ltd., in Cycle Business alleged to have been carried on under the name style and firm of Messrs. R. T. Shah & Co., Messrs. V. B. Kusumgar & Co., Ltd., hereby inform the public that there was no partnership at all at any time and in any place and in any goods whatever between Messrs. R. T. Shah and Co., and Messrs. V. B. Kusumgar and Co., Ltd. Messrs. V. B. Kusumgar & Co., Ltd. have nothing whatever to do with said Messrs. R. T. Shah and Co. or any of the partners of the said firm of Messrs. R. T. Shah and Co.,

DAYALJI & DIPCHAND,
Attorneys for Messrs. V. B. Kusumgar & Co., Ltd.
Dated this 27th day of July, 1935.
1454.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

S. C. C. Suit No. 25854 of 1934.

AHMED SHERIFF MOLOOBHOY ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Mrs. ADAMJI AKBARALLI ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immovable property, dated 2nd July, 1935, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the plaintiff all the right title and interest of the defendant in the property admeasuring 147 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New No. 3470, New Survey No. 3915, Cadastral Survey No. 1161 of Byculla Division Municipal E. Ward No. 231 and Street No. 132-134 and situate at Huzaria Street, Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 19th day of August, 1935, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1935.
G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.
1455.

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE on WEDNESDAY, the 31st July, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S T.) at the Sale Rooms of the undersigned:—

By order of Messrs. Nusserwanji & Co., and on account and at the risk of M. A. Shaikally of Jackeria Masjid Bunder Road.

2 Cases Printed and plain Marquisette. ¼ to 1 1/2 Yard and upwards.

1 Case American printed Rayons 1—4 yards.

By order of the party concerned:—

1 Bale about 300 lbs. Satin, etc. shorts.

1 Printing Machine by Chandler and Price Co. (treadle and power) size 8 ins. by 12 ins.

Furniture comprising:—Chesterfield and drawing room suits, curio cabinets, one writing table by Wimbridge, chairs, cupboards, partition, frame stand, iron safe, electric irons, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT SARANG STREET (KHOKA MOHOLLA).

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 646 of 1927 (Nuruddin Lookmanji and others vs. Abbasbhai Tajbhai and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree, dated 11th February, 1935, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 9th August, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land with dwelling house at Sarang Street or Khoka Mohoila, admeasuring about 159 6/9 sq. yards, bearing Survey No. 2085, and Cadastral Survey No. 546 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 140, and Street Nos. formerly 170—172 and New No. 48, Sarang Street and bounded on the East by Sarang Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the South by the property formerly of Nanabhoy Jajeria and now of Sarafally Abdulalli Mahableshwarwalla and on the North by the property formerly of Abdulally Thaverbhoy and now of Lookmanji Thaverbhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

To Popularise Hindi

(From Our Correspondent.)
ETAWAH, July 26.

The limited company which was to be floated to start publishing a Hindi paper to popularise Hindi in accordance with the decision arrived at Indore by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and which had full sympathies of Mahatma Gandhi has I understand decided to take over the monthly magazine the "Hans" of Benares and make it its chief organ. It will now be published by the company from October this year under its supervision and shall be edited by two editors Mr. Prem Chand and Munshi Kanhaya Lal of Bombay. It will be published from Benares.

ALLEGED TRESPASS AND OUTRAGE

Story Of Man's Alleged Amazing Conduct Towards Maid Servant Told In Court

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, July 27.

The story how the compiainant's two dogs were poisoned by a Christian youth after outraging the modesty of the former's female cook was told by a doctor in the Court of Mr. P. R. Nattekar, the Second Class Magistrate of Thana Mahal, when the case in which Istep Manwel Souz alias Ghodekar stands charged with house trespass, outraging the modesty of Isabella, a female cook, and mischief to animals.

Henry Michael Johnson, the complainant, giving evidence, stated that he had come to Uttan about four years ago for practising medicine and that he was also studying for the post—graduate course of dentistry in the Yamunabai Nair's Hospital. On March 7 last witness had gone to Bombay for his usual study, and his female cook and her daughter were alone in the house at Uttan. The next morning at about 10 when witness returned home, he saw the two dogs lying dead near the dining table. The third one, having been injured on the head, was chained in the bed-room. Among the several patients waiting at his dispensary were Mr. and Mrs. Pereira and the parish priest.

WHAT MRS. PEREIRA SAID.

Mrs. Pereira told witness that she had seen the accused catching Isabella's hand in her own house and that the accused tried to drag the female servant. At that time one of the dogs stood up against the accused's body, and the accused thereupon left Isabella and lifting the dog by its hind legs flung it away on to the adjoining table. Just then Isabella slipped away from Mrs. Pereira's house by the back door. The accused while leaving by the front door pelted stones at the dogs.

Mr. Pereira told witness that the former was reading a book in the hall, when the accused suddenly appeared at the front door. After telling Mr. Pereira to read a post-card in English, the accused went inside the house. Having heard a noise of some struggle inside, Mr. Pereira rose to make inquiries, but he saw the accused coming out. Later Mr. Pereira found that one dog was dead and that the other died of convulsions in the presence of a crowd collected before the house of the witness. Four pieces of cold meat found lying on the ground were picked up and later handed over to the police.

ISABELLA'S STORY.

Isabella told witness that an hour after he left home, the accused entered by the kitchen door and embraced her from behind with such force that she was not able to breathe freely. She somehow set herself free from the hold of the accused, and ran towards the house of Mrs. Pereira, entered it by the back door and stood in the presence of Mrs. Pereira, who was doing needle-work. The accused followed her and again held her in his arms. He tried to drag her saying that he would give her a nice present. The four dogs of the witness soon appeared on the scene, and one of them attacked the accused who left her and catching the dog by the hind legs flung it on to the table. In the meantime she slipped away. She then put in the three dogs and bolted the door. Her daughter Illory, who was playing all the while in the church compound, had also seen the accused pelting stones at the dogs. A search was then made for the fourth dog on the seashore.

Another prosecution witness told the complainant that the former had noticed the accused throwing something in the house at which the dogs were heard barking furiously. On March 10 the assistant veterinary surgeon held the post-mortem examination of the two dogs. The pieces of flesh were attached the same day.

In the course of the cross-examination, witness stated that Isabella was in his whole-time service for the last three years. She came from Goa. Her husband, a fisherman, also lived at Uttan. She had the consent of her husband to stay in the house of the witness. Her duty was also to look after the dogs.

The case stands adjourned to August 6 next.

Mr. D. J. Raje, the Assstant Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. W. A. Rege with Mr. G. B. Walavalkar appeared for the defence.

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Bombay Always Led Country In Freedom's Fight

Nagindas Master's Appeal To Public To Support Congress By Contributing To Its Funds

"Is it too much to ask from the citizens of Bombay who sacrificed the most during the last Civil Disobedience movements and have proved to the World that Bombay has always led the country in its fight for freedom to extend their support even now to the Congress organisation and contribute liberally to its funds", and its constructive programme.

Thus asked Sjt. Nagindas Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. in unfurling the National Flag at the Congress House on Sunday morning.

The occasion was the monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony. Members of the Bombay National Guards and the Gandhi Seva Sena were present at the function. There was a large number of Congressmen present.

LOOKING UP TO WARDHA

After the singing of the National songs, Mr. Nagindas Master in the course of his speech said that one could not expect the same high pitch of enthusiasm to be prevalent always nor could one reasonably expect the "war" to go on without some lull now and then. The country was at present going through a period of reorganisation and constructive work. The Congress had decided upon Parliamentary activity and it was for the Bombay Congress workers to educate the public in regard to their rights and how to achieve them. The whole country was to-day looking to Wardha to give a fresh lead. The Working Committee was expected to lay out definite plans as to what work should be done in the future by the Congress Organisations all over the country.

CONTRIBUTE LIBERALLY

Mr. Master appealed to the people of Bombay to co-operate with the Congress Organisation to carry on the work of the country as they had done during the last two movements. He was sure that citizens of Bombay, who had always come forward to give their fullest co-operation to the Congress will not hesitate to do so now. The District Congress Committees in Bombay were in need of funds and there was no doubt that the Congress Organisation could depend on the support of the public of Bombay, who would contribute liberally.

ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTION

A Bombay Govt. Gazette extraordinary announces:

A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Assembly by reason of the election of Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer as a member of the said Assembly by the Bombay Central Division (Muhammadan Rural) Constituency being declared void, the Governor General is pleased, to call upon the said constituency to elect, a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before the 6th September 1935.

The following is a Schedule of the dates, time and place of the election:

Saturday, August 10, Nomination of candidates.

Monday, August 12, Scrutiny of nomination papers.

Monday, August 26, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Voting.

Thursday, September 5, (11 a.m. at the headquarters office of the Returning Officer), Counting of votes.

A. C. CHATTERJEE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

An Appeal To Public For Funds

The following appeal has been issued by the A. C. Chatterjee Memorial Committee:—

The members of the Chatterjee Memorial Committee are issuing this Appeal in the hope that it will meet with a generous response not only from the numerous friends of the late Mr. A. C. Chatterjee but from the general public as well.

The late Mr. Chatterjee spent a considerable part of his life in Bombay. He was a familiar figure in this city, and was well-known for his liberal and progressive views, his sincerity and enthusiasm for various forms of social service and social reform; while his genial personality endeared him to a large circle of friends. His sudden death by an accident was a great shock to all his friends and acquaintances.

Shortly after his death, on 10th February, 1935, a public meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay was held for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to perpetuate his memory. A committee called the A. C. Chatterjee Memorial Committee was formed, and that Committee has already held several meetings. They were fortunate enough to get a benefit performance by Uday Shankar, the celebrated Indian dancer, at the Royal Opera House on 10th May 1935, and to realize therefrom the sum of Rs. 2,476-14-0.

FORM OF MEMORIAL.

The Committee has left undecided what form the Memorial is ultimately to take. Proposals for the erection of a Sports Pavilion and for the endowment of beds in a hospital have been among the proposals made to them. They have however resolved that the Memorial should, if possible, take the form of some Institution the utility of which can be availed of by all sections of the public. They believe that it will be necessary to raise at least Rs. 15,000 for the purpose. They intend, before the final decision as to the form of the Memorial is taken, to ascertain the views of all donors on this point and to be guided in this matter by the wishes of the majority of the donors and by any other such considerations as may appear to them as appropriate.

The Committee appeal to all members of the public to subscribe generously to the Memorial Fund and thus help the Committee to raise a suitable Memorial at an early date.

DONATIONS.

The following donations have been announced:—

	Rs.
Mr. S. C. Banerjee	500
Mr. K. C. Sen	400
Mr. S. K. Chaudhuri	250
Mr. G. C. Mitter	200
Mr. J. C. Maitra	100
Mr. D. C. Dey	100
Mr. J. B. Mukherjee	100
Mr. B. N. Sen	100
Mr. S. C. Mukherji	50

Donations may be sent to (1) Mr. J. C. Maitra, Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort. (2) Mr. G. C. Mitter, H. M. Mint, Fort. (3) Mr. S. C. Banerjee, "Fountain Hall", Sleater Road, Bombay 7. (4) Mr. S. K. Chaudhari, Asian Building, Ballard Estate.

Cochin, July 28.—A big earth crack of nearly half a furlong in length an inch in width and over 1,000 feet in depth is reported from Perumbavoor, as a result of a lightning stroke.—United Press.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY

B. P. C. C. Programme For Thursday

The General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. writes:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Fifteenth Anniversary of the late Lokmanya Tilak will be celebrated in Bombay on Thursday, the 1st of August, 1935. An elaborate programme has been drawn up which will include a procession in the morning and a public meeting in the evening.

At 7-50 a.m. (S.T.) a procession will start from the Congress House and reach Chowpatty at 8-15 a.m. On behalf of the B. P. C. C., and the citizens of Bombay, a wreath will be put on Lokmanya's statue by the President of the B. P. C. C. This will be followed by the offering of flowers by other Institutions as well as persons. Those Institutions and individuals who desire to offer flowers are requested to be present at the Congress House in good time, before the procession starts. The Volunteer Corps are also requested to be present at the Congress House, before 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

At 6-30 (S.T.) on the same evening a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the B. P. C. C., at the compound of the Congress House. Sjt. K. P. Khadilkar will preside and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh Sjts. S. A. Brelvi, K. M. Munshi, P. R. Lele Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others will address on the life of Lokmanya Tilak.

QUETTA DAY COLLECTIONS

Handsome Sum Realised

The following collections were made on the Quetta Day for Bombay, July 15, organized by Mrs. Bapsey Sabawala:—

	Rs
Street Collections including Offices, Banks, Bazars & Markets	10,956-11- 6
Suburbs (Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, Andheri, Versova & Juhu only) through Mrs. Seervai	667- 9- 6
Dadar Parsee Colony (through Dinshaw Mistry Physical Culture Institute)	260- 8-10
Cinema collections organized by Mrs. S. R. Chichgar and Miss Aloo Billimoria	880- 0- 3
Donations	1,217- 0- 0

The following are the details of the above collections:—

Collections for Quetta Day by the following institutions:—Girton High School for Girls Rs. 217-3; Sir Cowasji Jehangir School for Girls Rs. 133-3-1; Clare Road Convent Rs. 89-1-9; The Shahpur Physical Culture Club Rs. 87-14-11; Panday's High School for Girls Rs. 84-3-6; St. Joseph's Convent Rs. 83-11-9; Goculdas Tejpal School for Girls Rs. 80-4-9; Chanda Ramji High School for Girls Rs. 37-7-0; Dr. Antony D'Silva High School Rs. 34-10-3; Ratanbai Pavri School for Girls Rs. 29-13-1; Vanita Vishram Rs. 25-10-9; Samsunder Rs. 25; Imperial High School Rs. 22-12-3; Princess High School for Girls Rs. 19-6-6; Mistry's Physical Culture Institute (Boys' Own Pocket Money) Rs. 16-12-0; St. Xavier's College Rs. 15-15-9; Mt. Mary School Rs. 15-9-0; Fellowship School Rs. 14-13-0; Elphinstone College Rs. 11-14-0; Jacob Sassoon School Rs. 11-4-7; Fort and Proprietory High School, Fort Rs. 10-5-3; Young Ladies' High School Rs. 6-1-6; St. Michael School Rs. 5-4-1; Cathedral High School for Girls Rs. 2-1-6; Grant Medical College Rs. 1-4-6; Total Rs. 15,041-14-10.

Nasarvanji J. Readymoney Esq. Rs. 450; Dowager Lady Jehangir (in memory of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, 1st Bart.) Rs. 250; M. P. M. Dalal, Esq. Rs. 100; The Proprietor, Famous Pictures and Pai Shirin D. Panday Rs. 51; Bai Soonabai J. Readymoney Rs 50; Russi B. J. Wadia, Esq. Rs. 50; M. D. Petit Esq. Rs. 50; B. M. Dalal, Esq., Rs. 50; P. S. Khambatta, Esq., Rs. 25; Khan Bahadur Sir Dossabhoy H. Bhiwandivala Rs. 25; Lady Bachoobai H. Dastur Rs. 25; A Zoroastrian (through the Shahpur Physical Culture Institute) Rs. 25; Kaikobad Adenwala, Esq. Rs. 25; Donations below the sum of Rs. 25, Rs. 41; Total Rs. 1,217.

Air Mails

Discontinuance of air mail service of Indian National Airways between Calcutta and Rangoon.

As the weekly air mail service of Indian National Airways between Calcutta and Rangoon which maintains connection with the second weekly service of Imperial Airways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways between London and Calcutta, will cease to operate with effect from the 9th August 1935, air mail articles for transmission by the above service will not be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office and its Town Sub Offices with effect from the 8th August 1935.

AUM
10 RUPEES DEBENTURE
FETCHES
BONUS UPTO Rs. 10,000
A NOVEL (Debenture) Scheme.

The PREMIER INSURANCE AND BUILDING SOCIETY LTD., Madras (which is working under the Life Insurance Act by furnishing Security deposit to the Government) has issued 1,00,000 Debentures of Rs. 10 each and thereby raises Rs. 10,00,000 for the purpose of advancing loans to its Policyholders under its House purchase and Mortgage Loan Schemes.

A premium of Rs. 2-8 is payable per Debenture with the Debenture amount of Rs. 10. This Rs. 12-8 may be paid either in a lump sum with the application or by instalments (i.e. Rs. 2-8 with the application and Rs. 10 in four months at Rs. 2-8 per month with As. 4 extra). Rs. 10,00,000 to be raised will be invested either in the Government Securities or on security of immovable properties.

The Society sets apart Rs. 10,000, on account of interest on Rs. 10,00,000 at 4 per cent. interest per annum. The Debentures will be redeemed as and when deaths of the holders thereof occur and the abovesaid interest of Rs. 10,000 will be distributed every quarter in form of Bonus among the heirs of the deceased Debentureholders whose deaths occur in that quarter.

EXAMPLE. If in a quarter only one Debentureholder dies, his heir gets Rs. 10,000 as Bonus along with the Debenture amount of Rs. 10. If 10 Debentureholders die, the heir of each gets Rs. 1,000 along with Rs. 10. If 11 Debentureholders die and one of them holds ten Debentures and the rest one each, the heir of the former gets Rs. 5,090 along with the Debenture amount of Rs. 100 and the heirs of each of the latter gets Rs. 500 along with the Debenture amount of Rs. 10.

As the Society secures maximum Life Insurance business and earns a higher rate of interest unlike other Life Insurance Companies by granting Loans to its Policyholders at 6 per Cent. interest per annum it is bound to make enormous profit. The Society distributes 10 per cent. of its net profits among its Debentureholders in form of dividends during their life time.

So, a person by paying Rs. 10 and taking a Debenture goes on participating in the profits of the Society so long as he lives just as a shareholder of any other Company without any liability but with absolute security and enables his heir to get a bonus upto Rs. 10,000, after his death. Thousands of Debentures are already sold and applications for thousands are being received every month.

The Eminent Actuary Prof. K. B. Madhava, M.A., F.R.A.S., A.I.A., (Lond), has not only testified the workability of the above Debenture Scheme but also affirmed the operations of the Society in the last year to be a record in the Annals of Life Insurance Companies. As the Directors intend closing the list of the Debentures soon, the Debenture Prospectus may be sent for and application for Debentures made immediately to avoid disappointment. A rare opportunity to Share Brokers and Influential Canvassers.

WANTED

Chief Agents and Agents in unrepresented Districts and principal towns respectivcly in India, Burmah and Ceylon, on both salary and commission. For further particulars apply to:—

Mr. G. SOUNDARRAJAN, B.A. B.L., Secretary.

PREMIER INSURANCE AND BUILDING SOCIETY LTD.,
237, ANGAPPANAICK STREET, MADRAS.

Bombay Quetta Relief Fund

The Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee has issued their 23rd list of contributions towards their fund:

	Rs. a.
Collections at Sugar Merchants' Association, 3rd instalment	348 0
The Rice Merchants' Association	250 0
Through Gandhi Seva Sena	636 0
The Bombay Pipe & Fittings Merchants Association	201 0
Tea Merchants Association	101 0
M/s Hariram Bhimji Sons & Co.	101 0

The above including sums less than Rs. 100 make the total of Rs. 1,755-12.

Previously acknowledged Rs. 86,339-0; Grand Total Rs. 88,094-12.

Mayor's Quetta Fund

Contributions received on 26-7-1935 towards the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Bombay, are detailed below:

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 118,100-6-6. (A|c No. I Rs. 100,606-4-8 and A|c No. II Rs. 17,494-1-10 which includes subscriptions by ladies and collections through Ladies' Committee: A|c No. I Rs. 22,313-6-6 and A|c No. II Rs. 1,596).

Account No. I: (1) Subscriptions received direct by the Mayor of Bombay and the Hon. Treasurers: The Teachers and Pupils of the Bharda New High School Rs. 400: The Staff of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors Rs. 101; Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta Rs. 30.

Account No. II: (1) Subscriptions received direct by the Mayor of Bombay and the Hon. Treasurers: Dr. Bhawanishankar Hargovinddas Pathak Rs. 5. Total Rs. 118 636-6-6 (which includes subscriptions by Ladies and collections through Ladies' Committee: A|c No. I Rs. 22 313-6-6 and A|c No. II Rs. 1,596).

Germany's oldest Catholic Daily "Augsburger Postzeitung" is closing and will only be published weekly.—Reuter.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF PILGRIMS

Railway Tickets Forgery Case Before C. P. M.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate commenced the hearing of the railway tickets forgery case.

Four accused persons were put up on a charge of having cheated pilgrims bound for Calcutta by giving them railway tickets purporting to have been issued by the G. I. P. Railway, which on examination were found to be forged ones.

The accused are:—(1) Abdul Rehman Akbardin, (2) Mohamed Ismail Haji Noorulla, (3) Afsulhussein Kasimhussein and (4) Hormusjee Sorabji Mukadam.

PROSECUTION CASE

Opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Yerodaker, the Railway Prosecutor, stated that on April 18 last, 900 pilgrims were landed in Bombay by the S.S. "Rehmani." They were met by the Assistant Accountant, Bombay Port Trust Committee, and they were told that all arrangements would be made in regard to their journey by train. Of the pilgrims who arrived, there were five bound for Bengal. The Assistant Accountant instructed these five persons to go to the Victoria Terminus and wait near the booking office.

On arriving at the booking office, the Assistant Accountant was unable to trace the five men. After making inquiries he found them on the platform. They informed him that they had given the first accused money to purchase the tickets.

The Assistant Accountant spoke to the first accused and found in his possession two railway tickets for a journey from Palghar to Howrah. On examination these tickets were found to be forged ones. The Railway Police were informed and the accused was taken into custody.

Subsequent investigations led to the arrest of the other three accused and the printing appliances were seized by the C. I. D. who took up the case for inquiry.

At this stage further hearing of the case was adjourned.

That FAGGED-OUT feeling is DANGEROUS

HORLICK'S gives all-day vigour, increases energy by 1/3rd

IT'S not pleasant to feel tired before half the day's work is done—to struggle on, over-taxing your energy. And any doctor will tell you it's *dangerous*. When you are run-down, illness gains an easier hold.

You can't afford to take risks? Start to build up your energy in the logical way—by *correct* nourishment. Most people's food is deficient in energy-giving elements, or is not easily turned into energy. If the system is run down, it *cannot* get the nourishment it needs from such a diet.

Horlick's Malted Milk solves the problem—completely. Horlick's is *all* nourishment, and so easily digested that every particle can be fully utilised even by a delicate digestion. (That's why doctors everywhere prescribe Horlick's for building up strength after serious illness).

Start on Horlick's today—you can *feel* the new vigour it gives you. Tests have shown that Horlick's taken daily increases energy by as much as *one third*.

What HORLICK'S is

HORLICK'S contains all the goodness of rich, full-cream cow's milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat. It contains no starch. Besides a due proportion of protein, it is rich in maltose and dextrin—pure energy-foods in the most directly assimilable form. There is no waste-matter in Horlick's: it is 100 per cent nourishment. Partially pre-digested in manufacture, it is readily assimilated even by a delicate digestion, and its energy-giving effect is rapid.

HORLICK'S for busy people

ONE of the advantages of Horlick's is that it can be mixed in a moment, taken at any hour. Perhaps the best time is at chota hazri, when Horlick's gives you a reserve of energy for a long, active day. Horlick's with even the lightest snack at mid-day makes a nourishing meal; and last thing at night, after a tiring day, Horlick's will calm your nerves, and bring deep, refreshing sleep. Horlick's is delicious, hot or cold: extra good when made with the Horlick's Mixer, obtainable at stores or from P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps.

HORLICK'S The Original Malted Milk —100% ENERGY-GIVING NOURISHMENT

"Give Up Futile Course Of Courting Arrest"

Lahore Muslim Leaders' Appeal In Shahidganj Mosque Dispute

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The following statement regarding Shahidganj Mosque affair has been issued under the signature of 12 notable Muslim leaders:—

The Muslim public at large must be naturally very anxious to know what is happening in Lahore and what it is going to lead us to.

For several days past Lahore has been passing through a very critical time and representatives of Muslims have been busy day and night in trying to secure a solution of the difficulty. Naturally the feeling amongst the Muslim public was very excited, and representatives of Muslims had to adopt a course in which there was a possibility of carrying the Muslim public with them.

'ONCE A MOSQUE—ALWAYS SO'

We wanted to proceed in this religious matter in accordance with the Shariat. First of all efforts were made to find out what the religious injunctions on this subject were. Several meetings of legal and religious luminaries were held. Their advice was that once a place had been used as a mosque, it must always remain a mosque. But if a place is no longer needed as a mosque or used as a mosque, in order to preserve its sanctity, it should be enclosed permanently and no one should be allowed to go on it. We at once proceeded to negotiate with our Sikh brethren about the mosque site and suggested to them that if the actual site of the mosque were permanently closed and left unbuilt over, this might satisfy the Muslim public opinion, because this course was in accordance with the Shariat. Our Sikh brethren have definitely refused to agree to this.

HOW TROUBLE STARTED

This mosque has been in possession of the Sikhs for many years, as has been given out in the papers already. But the mosque building had stood intact. It was only when the Sikhs started demolishing the building and one of the Sikh labourers was killed being buried under a fallen wall that the news leaked out that the Sikhs were demolishing the mosque and this aroused the feelings of the Muslims. At this the situation became tense in the city and Government troops intervened.

Meanwhile His Excellency the Governor interviewed Sikh and Muslim deputations. The Sikh gave Government to understand that they would not reach a final decision regarding demolishing of the mosque till the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee of Amritsar had finally decided the matter on 8th July. But before the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee's meeting would be held, i.e., during the night between the 7th and the 8th July, the Sikhs without warning either Government or the Muslims and against their definite promise, actually demolished the mosque at dead of night. This exasperated the Muslim feelings and the tension in the city has been grave ever since.

FUTILITY OF COURTING ARREST

We as servants of the Muslim public have done our utmost to have the Muslim demand of leaving the mosque walled all around the area unbuilt over, accepted by the Sikhs. We have no hope left of help from this direction. We also realize that it is difficult for Government to hand over to Muslims a property which in accordance with a court decree belongs to Sikhs. Are the Muslim public to be allowed to pursue a course which is not likely to lead to any tangible result however great the sacrifices made may be?

A happy feature of all this controversy is that the Sikhs and Muslim communities have not come to a clash with each other. It will be exceedingly dangerous for the larger interests of the country to allow the Sikh Muslim tension to continue or grow worse. The question is, should the Muslim public go on courting arrest in order to secure the possession of this mosque? In our opinion that course adopted by the Muslims is not likely to achieve the result they have in view and we request them to desist from sending groups of men for being arrested. It is no use wasting Muslim lives, money and energies in this way as it is not likely to lead to any result.

CONSTRUCTIVE EFFORTS NEEDED

In our humble opinion, the Muslim community should direct their energies towards something constructive. We suggest that they should organise themselves and unite in securing a passage of an Act in the Provincial Legislature for the protection and better management of mosques, Muslim graveyards and Augafs on the lines of the Gurdwara Act.

RELIEF TO MUSLIM SUFFERERS

It is extremely desirable that steps should be taken to organise collection and distribution of relief among the Muslim families who have suffered loss of life or injury during the Shahidganj mosque disturbances. As a practical step in this direction Sir Firoz Khan Noon has donated Rs. 500 and Nawab Shah Nawaz Khan of Mamdot Rs. 500. Khan Bahadur Malik Zaman Mehdi Khan Rs. 200; Khan Sahib Mian Amirul-Din Rs. 100. An account has been opened in the joint name of Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Nawab Shah Nawaz Khan of Mamdot at the Imperial Bank of India, Lahore. All donations for the relief of Lahore Muslim sufferers may kindly be sent to this bank to be credited to this account. The money will be drawn over the signatures of Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Nawab Shah Nawaz Khan of Mamdot. A Committee of Lahore citizens will be formed to advise regarding the distribution of this fund.—A. P.

South India Letter

Madras To Be Separate Congress City Province?

Andhra-Tamil Dispute Will Be Referred To Working Committee

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS (By Mail)

"I consider there is nothing serious in this case—a case of a man possibly letting his tongue get the better of him in his speech. No harm would result in letting him our bail and it could not seriously be suggested that his release on bail would affect the Government," held Mr. Justice King of the Madras High Court before whom Mr. K. Bashyam Iyengar moved for Mr. Nimbkar's release on bail, which application was refused by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Madras. The Judge continued: "I suppose he is not going to be punished with transportation for life." The crown prosecutor argued "There should at least be an undertaking in case the accused is let on bail to the effect that he would not deliver speeches anywhere either here or anywhere else." The Judge granted bail to the Bombay Labour leader on a personal bond for Rs. 500 and two sureties for a like sum.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN ANDHRA.

Mr. N. Gopala Swamy Iengar, Member, Board of Revenue, returned to Madras after an extensive tour in the Famine affected areas of Andhra. He feels that the relief measures adopted by the Local Government are adequate and admits that acute distress still continues. I understand that a report has been sent to the Central Government on the drought conditions. The report reveals that 21 relief works in Anantapur and 8 in Bellary are in progress.

PRAKASAM'S APPEAL

Mr. T. Prakasam, President of the Andhra P.C.C. in a press note appealing to Government "not to hasten closure of the famine relief works in progress" says that the General conditions remained as they were when famine relief works were started, "with little or no change for the better."

According to him the number of workers in Government famine relief works as on the 18th July is nearly 48,000 excluding 13,000 dependants who are fed in kitchens and about 7,000 who are receiving doles in cash.

Mr. Prakasam is now touring in those districts.

CITY IN GRIP OF CHOLERA

Madras city and surrounding places are now in the grip of cholera. Cholera is prevailing in both Chingleput and North Arcot districts during the last three months.

The statement of the Commissioner of the city Corporation on the cholera situation says: "Since June 7, when the earliest cases were reported there have been 73 attacks and 32 deaths in the city of which 20 attacks and 9 deaths were imported cases."

Special preventive and curative measures are being taken and the situation, as the Commissioner puts it, however, is very hopeful."

Medical as well as educative measures are being carried on.

WARDHA MEETING

Mr. Satyamurty, I understand is getting ready for the forthcoming meeting of the Working Committee of the A.I.C.C. at Wardha Though Mr. Satyamurty is no member of the Working Committee two important questions—the acceptance of office by the Congress and the Madras question, require his attendance. Mr. Satyamurty is in his best of spirits as he feels confident that he would win at least as far as the Office Acceptance question was concerned.

The Andhras also are rallying to strengthen their hold on the Madras City. Though Sjt. K. Nageswara Rao Panthulu is not attending he is submitting a report which shows that Madras has been an Andhra country, "historically, politically and otherwise." Messrs. P. Prakasam and B. Sambamurty, President and Secretary of the A.P.C.C. will be attending.

Whoever may go it is felt here in some quarters that Madras would be made a separate province as in the case of Bombay and perhaps that is the only possible solution.

Persecutions Of Non-Aryans In Germany

RENEWED ATTACKS ON JEWISH SHOPS

A GERMAN MOTHER'S APPEAL

The intensified persecution of the Jews in Germany has been accompanied by many incidents that have passed unrecorded. The German press is, of course silent on such matters, while news travels slowly by word of mouth or in letters. The following incidents, that occurred in April and May, reveal the kind of persecution that has been going on in German country towns, writes the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

At the beginning of May the Nazis throughout Western Germany were incited to renewed persecution by their local leaders. On May 1 one of the highest officials in Dusseldorf declared at a Nazi meeting ("Kameradschaftsabend")

"The Jewish question will be settled now.....For some time to come you will be able to strike a Jew across the face ("einen Juden in die Fresse schlagen"), and no one will punish you, for an action is about to begin now that will not come to an end."

Thereupon the windows of the smaller Jewish shops were scribbled over with words such as "Jew," "Traitor," "Back to Palestine." Detachments of S. A. men in civilian clothes kept watch lest anyone should enter these shops. Those who did so were received with shouts of abuse. Several restaurants kept or alleged to be kept by Jews were invaded by S.A. men who maltreated the customers. Photographs were taken of persons buying in Jewish shops. The attitude of the public as a whole was one of resentment at being interfered with by the Nazis.

PUBLIC RESENTMENT

At Ehrenfeld abusive words were scribbled on the windows of several Jewish shops. The windows of two were smashed. The public again seemed to show resentment, in so far as a number of people specially selected shops with damaged windows at which to do their shopping.

At Wesseling, near Cologne, the nephew of a local butcher, a Jew was sentenced for immoral conduct. The trial was in camera, and there is reason to suspect that the accused would not have been found guilty if he had not been a Jew. In any case, the uncle was victimised. The interior of the shop was demolished by an anti-Semitic mob. Even classes of school children were taken to the scene and were allowed to complete the work of destruction.

In Cologne a butcher's shop was taken over by a Jew and opened afresh. There was a large custom on the very first day. An S.A. man arrived, gave an order, and then asked if the firm was "Aryan." The owner answered "No," whereupon he was seized by three men, dragged out into the street, and maltreated. A policeman arrived but did not interfere. Later on a squad of police took the victim into "protective custody." The shop was closed.

At Frechen, near Cologne all Jewish butchers' shop fronts were soiled with lysol.

The indications are that the persecution of the Jews is not popular in Germany. This, in fact, was so from the beginning. Even the first big anti-Jewish boycott on April 1, 1933, was unaccompanied by any general symptoms of anti-Semitic feeling. But the persecution is continually being renewed "from above" for political reasons.

The following is a translation of a memorandum which has been submitted to the Oecumenical Congress of the Protestant Churches, now being held at Stockholm, by German mothers whose children are of "non-Aryan" descent:—

We mothers of Christian non-Aryan children beg to submit the following memorandum to your Eminence. The following occupations are forbidden to our children in Germany: all official posts; every post as clerical or manual worker in public offices or undertakings, or in private undertakings if any influence can be exercised on the administration through public authorities. (It is, for example, impossible for a non-Aryan to clean the cow-sheds in a municipal stockyard.)

The following professions are closed: the universities; judicial administration; the administration of patents; the Customs services; the medical and dental professions; all private teaching, except exclusively to non-Aryans; the theatre, the film, and the concert platform; and all work connected with literary and journalistic publication.

In agriculture there is little possibility for a non-Aryan to make a living because of lack of opportunities of apprenticeship and because of the severe regulations regarding inheritance. Thanks to the constant tightening up of the restrictions on industrial freedom there are daily more commercial and industrial occupations closed.

There is, in fact, no way of Aryan young people. The tendency of the Government is towards the destruction of the non-Aryans as being dangerous to the community.

EMIGRATION PROPOSAL

In order to save at least a small part of the non-Aryan youth from death by starvation we beg your Eminence to make at the Oecumenical Congress the following proposal in order to obtain a permit to work for a small section of those who are affected in the countries with large Protestant communities. We are aware of the great difficulty owing to unemployment in other countries, but through this help, if it was proposed from the forum of the Oecumenical Congress, the whole civilised world would be made aware of the terrible fate of our children, who, although they are Christians, are condemned to suffer for their ancestral blood.

Our proposal is that every year during the next five years a permit to work on the lines of the Nansen Pass should be given by an office of the Oecumenical Congress, which would have to be set up in Berlin, to suitable young people between eighteen and thirty years (two-thirds male and one-third female) who preferably have already had professional training in Germany. The following yearly numbers are suggested:—Scandinavia 30, British Empire 100, Holland and other neighbour countries 10 each, United States 160, Switzerland 10.

Since the regulations on the export of money would prevent these young people from taking the means of life with them. Protestant families or pastors' houses would be found in each of the countries concerned who would take them into their homes until they had mastered the language of the country and found work and who would later exercise a certain care as guardians of these young people cut off from their families.

If we succeed in winning the support of your Eminence for this proposal this act of Christian charity will result not only in bitterly needed material help but also in restoring to these young people at the hour when they are losing their Fatherland that sense of spiritual kinship which they have lost through the acceptance of the Aryan paragraph in the German Protestant Church.

We turn now to your Eminence at the moment when the increasing restrictions under the Aryan paragraph are casting thousands of families into renewed despair in the firm conviction that you will bring help to our children and bring the whole weight of your authority to bear for these persecuted Christians.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Prize Distribution To Winners In Tournament

An exhibition game was played on Sunday evening between the G. S. M. College Gymkhana and the Bombay Portuguese Association (the champions and the runners-up of the Indian Football League respectively) at the Bengal Club ground, Parel.

Although the ground conditions were not satisfactory owing to the heavy downpour of rain on Sunday, there was a good gathering to witness the match. Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the Dean of the K. E. M. Hospital and other distinguished patrons of the I. F. League were present in the Council stand.

It was good fun to see the players footing the ball among the pools of water and missing and slipping down on the ground. The scenes were reminiscent of the Harwood League (1st Division) finals which was also held under similar weather conditions.

The Portuguese Association won in the exhibition game by 2—1 having scored both the goals towards the end.

Mr. A. C. Henrichs who presided distributed the prizes and cups and complimented both the teams that shared the honours. Medals for distinction to the South Indians were also distributed on the occasion.

Mr. J. C. Maitra rendered thanks to all those that were helpful in contributing to success of the tournaments.

Labour's Terms For Co-operation With Congress

Urges Total Rejection Of New Constitution And Demands Constituent Assembly

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

On behalf of the All-India Trade Union Congress the following "demands" were put before the President of the Indian National Congress for Co-operation in offering a united front in achieving National freedom.

The All-India Labour Day to be celebrated under the joint auspices of the All-India Trades Union Congress and the Indian National Congress to protest against Government's policy towards Labour.

The Formation of a united front between the Indian National Congress and the Trades Union Congress, on specific anti-Imperialist issues and for this purpose a permanent machinery to be set up to work out mass agitational programme.

ISSUES IN DETAIL

To protest against Government attitude towards the Working Class.

Total rejection of the new constitution and the demand of constituent assembly.

Propaganda against war.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Repeal of anti-labour laws and release of all prisoners convicted in connection with the labour movement.

Withdrawal of ban on all working class organisations which have been declared illegal.

Legislation in favour of 40-hours week, unemployment insurance, minimum living wage, old age pension, sickness insurance and leave with pay.

In all protected industries, such as textile, steel, sugar, etc., fair living conditions for workers and recognition of Trade Unions should be enforced and protection should be withdrawn if these conditions are not fulfilled.

Restoration of wage-cuts in textile industry.

Stoppage of retrenchment of all kinds in Railways.

Stoppage of recruitment of workers on contract basis particularly on Railways.

No racial discrimination on Railways.

Recognition of all Trades Unions.

Redress of Railway Workers grievances.

Security of service.

Right to picket and strike.

Machinery to be set up by the Indian National Congress to deal with labour grievances and disputes submitted to it by the Trades Union Congress, with a view to support the workers struggle actively and for the realisation of the demands and privileges.

Co-operation between the Indian National Congress and the All-India Trades Union Congress, if possible, in the forthcoming elections.

KENT BEAT SURREY

Tall Scoring In County Cricket

LONDON, July 27.

The following are to-day's closing scores with first class cricket commenced to-day:—

Surrey vs. Kent: Kent 579 for eight (Fagg 111, Ashdown 61, Valentine 71, Wooley 229).

Leicestershire vs. Worcestershire: Worcester 344 (Quaife 109, Martin 124, Smith six 77) Leicester 41 for one.

Warkick vs Glamorgan: Warwick 296, Kilner 65, Dollery 58, Santall 122. E. Davies five/ 44, Glamorgan 27 for nil.

Yorkshire vs Notinghamshire: Notts 232, (Keeton 120), Yorkshire 61 for two.

Hampshire vs Lanceshire: Hampshire 125, (Sibbles seven/48), Lancashire 118 for five.

Derbyshire vs Northamptonshire: Northants 156, (Timms (batting) 82, Mitchell eight/67), Derby 201, for six. (Worthington 78 Skinner (batting) 56).

Gloucestershire vs. Sussex: Sussex 337, for six (James Parks 64, Melville 81, James Langridge 71, Harryparks (battin) 70.)

Essex vs Middlesex: Middlesex 182, (Hulme 55, Nichols six/67) Essex 189, for eight (Sheffield 88). —Reuter's Special.

ANGLO-FRENCH ATHLETIC MEETING

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WHITECITY, July 27.

Great Britain won the twelfth Anglo-French athletic meeting by 64 points to 56 now won nine times.

France won all the field events and three-miles. Paul established a match record winning longjump of 24 feet three inches.

Great Britain won all track events except three miles Finlay equalling a match record 120 yards hurdles.

Time: Fourteen and one nineteenth seconds.

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 14, 1991.
Muslim: Aabi-ul-Akhar 27, 1354.
Parsi: Behman 26, 1304.
Sunrise: 6-14 a.m.
Sunset: 7-16 p.m.
Hightide: 11-57; 23-40.
Lowtide: 5-02; 18-04.
MONDAY, July 29.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

SABAVALA—Major Behram Festonji, L.M. & S., F.R.C.S., died Sunday noon. Funeral ceremony to-day at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the residence of Dr. F. N. A. Moos, 'Chalet,' Powai Road, off Mount Pleasant Road.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

The second quarterly general meeting of the members of the Chamber will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Office of the Chamber.

BOMBAY PRESS WORKERS' UNION.

A meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the above Union will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Union offices, 134, Medows Street.

ADULT EDUCATION THROUGH CINEMA

A film describing the "Manufacture of Cotton Cloth" will be shown at 9 p.m. to-day (Monday) at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House. This is the second of the series of the "Adult Education Through the Cinema."

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria will give an exposition in Gujarati of Gatha Ahunavaiti, Chapter IV (Yasna Ha 31) strophes 3 and 4.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Rustom Dinshaw Dastur Meherjirana will speak on "Exemplary Domestic Life of Zoroastrians."

BHATYA STREE MANDAL

The Bhatya Stree Mandal has organised a programme of drama, gurba and dances for the celebration of "Divaso" Festival to-morrow (Tuesday) from 9-30 p.m. till 5 a.m. next morning. All Gujarati ladies who wish to be present at the programme, are requested to book their tickets at Ratansi Muljl Sanatorium, Holi Chakla, Fort, between 2 and 5 p.m. to-day (Monday)

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Reckless" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Fashionable India" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Sanders of the River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Devil is a Woman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Whole Town's Talking" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Desh Dasi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Fighting Blood" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Bharat-ki-Beti" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Search for Truth" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"The Dancer of the Temple" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Blood Feud" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Asmat-Ka-Moti" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"The Scarlet Pimpernel," Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD.—"Laurel and Hardy Comic Cuts." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

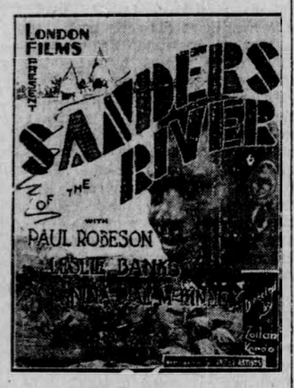
12 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. Gazals. (Columbia Records).
1 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Time Music.
2 p.m. Close Down.
5-30 p.m. European Programme: A relay of Empire Station, if satisfactory.
6 p.m. Indian Programme: Light Music. Vinayakrao Harshe.
7-0 p.m. Jala-Tarang Solos. Camoo Mangesh.
7-30 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana. By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
8 p.m. Here and There—(In Marathi).
8-15 p.m. Indian Programme: General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
8-45 p.m. European Programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin. Musical Interlude.
9-15 p.m. The Week's Sport. By A. G. A. Norman.
9-30 p.m. The Melita Plectrum Orchestra. With Jimmie Rodgers—Singing with Guitar.
10-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

(Programmes up to 4-15 p.m. may be interrupted by commentaries from Wimbledon on the Davis Cup Challenge Round).
7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Death in High Society." A story by Inez Holden. (Told by the authoress).
7-45 p.m. The B. B. C. Northern Ireland Orchestra; leader. Philip Whiteway; conducted by Peter Montgomery.
8-30 p.m. The Hungaria Gipsy Band, conducted by George Garay. Relayed from the Hungaria Restaurant, London.
9 p.m. England v. South Africa. A running commentary by Captain H. B. T. Wakelam on the second day's play in the fourth Cricket Test Match. Relayed from Old Trafford, Manchester.
9-10 p.m. Interlude.
9-15 p.m. Ballad Concert. Bessie Jones (Soprano) and Cuthbert Reaveley (Baritone).
9-45 p.m. Dance Music.
10 p.m. The News.
10-15 p.m. Dance Music.
10-30 p.m. Close down.

THE REGAL
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



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Cartoon: "DOG NAPPER"
Free List Suspended.

Erroneous View Of The Universe

Dr. D'AVOINE ON NEED FOR STUDY OF ASTRONOMY

The contemplation of the immenency of the universe before which men and things pale into insignificance that a study of astronomy enjoins is calculated to increase the amplitude of human imagination and breadth of outlook in mundane affairs, and from this point of view the study of astronomy is more important in schools and colleges than physics or chemistry. This was the view emphasised by Dr. C. L. D'Avoine in his learned discourse on "Erroneous view of Universe" at the Young Men's Hindu Association on Sunday evening.

COPERNICUS THEORY

Men's conceit in thinking that the planet in which he was living was the centre of the Universe was shattered when Copernicus discovered nearly 500 years ago that it was the sun, and not the earth, which formed the centre of the universe. Modern astronomical researches have shown that nothing could be more wrong than taking the solar system as co-extensive with the universe. The universe is a conglomeration of a number of stellar systems, of which the solar system formed only a part and parcel.

UNTENABLE EXPLANATION

The origin of creation and the constitution of the universe have always exercised the mind of man. The Biblical theory of the emergence of the earth as the result of a 'fiat' of a Supernatural Being cannot be maintained by reason. It was not created out of void at any particular time. We now know that the earth is a by-product, a chip of the sun, severed from its parent body, as a result of the sun's ceaseless rotation round itself. In all these things, philosophic Hinduism took a more sensible and accurate view.

The ancients conceived of universe as something that was limited. We know better.

Time and distance in the measurement of universe is simply inconceivable. The planet Neptune is 2,214 million miles away from the sun, whereas the distance of the earth from the same body is only 93 million miles. It takes 8-1|2 minutes for the sun's rays to reach the earth. But there is a star whose light takes 20,000 years to reach our planet!

The lecturer then made a plea for the acceptance of the scientific explanation of the universe.

KALYAN MUNICIPAL DISPUTE

President's Ruling Challenged In Court

(From Our Correspondent).
KALYAN, July 27.

Before Mr. S. T. Ranade, the Second Class Sub-Judge of Kalyan, Mr. Abdul Gaffur Gulam Saheb Don, the President of the Kalyan Municipality, put in yesterday a written statement in the suit filed by Messrs. M. P. Oka and D. G. Mule, two Municipal Councillors, against the Kalyan Municipality for declaration that the ruling given by the President on June 24 last was illegal and also the resolution passed by the General Board subsequently was illegal; and for an injunction restraining the Municipality from spending any money on road repairs in the absence of a valid resolution of the General Board sanctioning any amount of expenditure for the purpose.

"BAD IN LAW."

The Municipality contended that the plaintiff's suit was bad in law for want of a notice under the Bombay District Municipalities Act. Further the item of current road repairs was within the scope of the Managing Committee and as such the General Board could not interfere with the discretionary powers of the Managing Committee. The President was right in ruling out of order the amendment of Mr. M. P. Oka, which attempted to interfere with the discretion of the Managing Committee in the matter of carrying repairs to roads, as it was inconsistent with the rules and principles governing the constitution of the Managing Committee and its relations with the General Board. Further the plaintiffs' contention that the Managing Committee had no powers to spend money on road repairs unless the estimates were sanctioned by the General Board was unfounded because the latter had alloted the amount in the budget for road repairs, and therefore it was within the discretion of the Managing Committee to work out the details.

According to the Municipality, the suit was bad in law for a misjoinder of causes of action, namely the declaration in respect of the president's ruling and an injunction against the Managing Committee.

Mr. L. V. Phadke appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. S. V. Raje for the defendant Municipality.

IN FORT WARD

Sjt. I. S. Patel, Treasurer of the B. P. C. C., who spoke at the Flag Salutation in Fort Ward, observed that the occasion was a reminder of their responsibility and duty to their country. The significance of the Flag was in communal and political unity,—the two greatest needs of the country to-day. He exhorted the citizens of "A" Ward to shake off all doubt and idleness and unite for action under the National Flag. The speaker laid emphasis on what he called a perfect electoral roll for the ensuing elections to the provincial legislature under the new Constitution.

There were Flag Salutations in Parel (F) and Dadar (G) Wards, where speeches were made explaining the new scheme.

PATNA 'VARSITY PROBLEM

Govt. Invited To Be Party To Investigation

PATNA, July 27.

With reference to the resolution adopted by the Senate of the Patna University at the instance of Moulvi Mamud Shere at its last meeting, it is understood, the Syndicate of the University has invited the Local Government to associate themselves with the investigation of the problem through representatives nominated by them.

The Syndicate is reported to have in view the investigation and study of the problem by a committee of 15 consisting of 5 representatives each of the Syndicate, the Board of Secondary Education and the Local Government.—United Press.

TAXI DRIVERS' GRIEVANCES

The seventh annual general meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union was held in the Peoples' Jinnah Hall on Sunday evening with the president of the Union in the Chair.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, Hon. General Secretary of the Union, relating the activities of the Union during the year under review, said that free legal assistance was given to 50 members.

After the election of new-office bearers, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. This Annual General Meeting of the Taxi Drivers' Union resents the action of the Police authorities in still not efficiently and properly handling the question of abolition of private cars plying for hire to the great detriment of the taxi drivers of Bombay and suggests that the Police should recommend to the Government of Bombay that the punishment for the offence of driving private taxis for hire should be enhanced and not only should the driver, but also the owner and the passengers plying in such a car at reduced rate should be punished as offenders against law.

2. This meeting strongly deprecates the action of the Police in imposing two compulsory tests per year involving the Taxi drivers in a great deal of expense and earnestly requests the Police Commissioner to have one passing per year.

3. This meeting requests the Government to delete Rule No. 30 M. V. Rules, as the frequent tests of the Taxi meters at the hands of the police is more than sufficient as is done in Madras and Calcutta.

The meeting then dispersed.

"TO REFUSE OFFICE IS TACTICAL MISTAKE"

Sjt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B. P. C. C., who unfurled the Flag at Kalbadevi under the auspices of the "C" Ward District Congress Committee, made a lengthy reference to the controversy over the question of the acceptance of ministry. Personally, he said, he was a no-changer and would have liked the Congress to continue its policy of boycott. But the Congress had accepted Council entry as a part of its political programme. If Congress representatives in any of the provincial legislatures had decisive majority, it would be a great tacticul mistake to run away from the responsibility of forming the ministry. The question, however, could be left to the decision of the open session of the Congress.

"RIYASAT" CASE APPEAL

Counsel Raises Important Point Of Law And Procedure

HOSHANGABAD (By Mail).

Before the commencement of arguments in the "Riyasat' appeal before Mr. G. S. Kher, Sessions Judge, T J. Kedar, Counsel for Sardar Diwansingh, appellant raised a point of procedure and law whether the complainant's counsel, Sir Abdul Rehman, could have the right of addressing the Court in addition to the public Prosecutor. He cited Secton 423 C.P.C. and stated that according to it, the Court could hear the Public Prosecutor only and the complainant had no 'locus standi' in the appeal and no rule had been issued against him. The appellant could not be called upon to reply to arguments on behalf of the prosecution. The complainant's counsel would be at liberty, if allowed the privilege of addressing the Court, to urge points which might not appeal to the public prosecutor as sound might reiterate arguments of the Public Prosecutor. In the former his arguments were irrelevant and in the latter superfluous. In both cases there would be unnecessary waste of public time. Even if he made certain admissions they would not be binding on the court or on the Public Prosecutor nor could the accused make any capital out of them.

Proceeding further Mr. Kedar stated that the accused had suffered enormous pecuniary losses and he could not afford to retain his counsel at Hoshangabad to hear two arguments which might be carried on for an ndefinite length of time. This would mean that the accused would have to be without legal assistance and would be forced to argue the case himself as he had done in the trial court. Such a result was most undesirable and should be prevented.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S REPLY

Replying to the above arguments the Public Prosecutor, Pandit Syamcharan Dube stated that he was not prepared for the case and for the payment of Rs. 25 he was not expected to deal with a big case like this. He would ask counsel for complainant to address the court and he would supplement his remarks if necessary. He was, however, not prepared to say that the reply of prosecution would be restricted to the address of one counsel only.

Sir Abdul Rehman at this stage intervened and said that the prosecution was started by the Governor-General-in-Council and the complainant had a right to support thee prosecution.

Mr. Kedar: "The Crown does not stand in need of support from an Indian Prince in a British Court."

Resuming his arguments Sir Abdul Rehman stated that in the past complainant's counsel was heard both in Sessions and High Court and there was no reason why there should be a departure.

To this Mr. Kedar replied that no advantage should be taken of the courtesy of the accused in the past. The accused was entitled to take advantage of the law for the protection of his own interest and insist that no unnecessary inconvenience or expense should be caused to him by granting ndulgence to prosecution.

COURT'S RULING

After hearing arguments from both sides Court reserved orders for a couple of hours after which it delivered a lengthy order in the course of which it stated that there was no harm in following the old precedent and that the Public Prosecutor could permit counsel of complainant to address the court and supplement his remarks, if necessary. The appellant's counsel thereupon requested the court to grant him an adjournment to move the High Court to have this point of procedure settled.

The court having agreed, the case was adjourned to 12th August on which date pending orders of the High Court a fresh date for hearing would be fixed.—A. P.

NEW NOMINATED M.L.C.

The resignation by Mr. C. M. Lane, C.S.I., of his office of member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, with effect from the 27th July 1935 has been accepted and in his place Mr. C. C. Inglis, is nominated.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Legal Aid To The Poor

The attention of the public was invited in the past to the beneficial service rendered by the Bombay Legal Aid Society which had spared no pains in furnishing necessary legal assistance by way of help to the poor people when such help was needed.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Nayan H. Pandya, in a communication states that the Society welcomes references to it of deserving cases calling for legal aid. Such cases are being forwarded to the Society by, among others, practising lawyers who are not members of the Society. The Secretary urges that it ought to be the duty of every lawyer to join the Society which, according to him, takes poor persons' cases off their hands.

The need for legal aid to the poorer classes cannot be too much stressed. Apart from private disputes, it is well-known, petty employees need all the available legal assistance and possible protection, in these days of unemployment and the menace of unfair competition. In almost every such case,—and there have been many cases in the past—it is a question of bread or starvation, and it is of utmost importance that the Society should be strengthened in every way so that the poor may be rendered required assistance.

A Suggestion To Tramway Company

The residents of Matunga are duly grateful to the Tramway Company for having extended the tramway line up to King's Circle. They, however, regret to note that they are treated in a step-motherly way. At present only tram No. 5 travelling via Mahomed Ali Road goes as far as King's Circle. This is entirely inadequate to cope with the pressure of traffic. It is to be earnestly hoped that the authorities will see their way to run the other two trams that go to Dadar, that is tram Nos. 1 and 6, as far as King's Circle also.

ALLEGED MURDER OF WATCHMAN

Two Persons Arrested

Two persons were arrested by the Princess Street Police in connection with a murder of a Pathan watchman in the Lohar Street, Kalbadevi, on Saturday afternoon.

Mahdulrahman Wali Ahmed, watchman at the Wadia Fire Temple, Princess Street, was proceeding along the Lohar Street, at about 2 p.m. on Saturday, when he was accosted by Akramkhan Suleman and Gulam Mahomed Bahaddarali, and an altercation is stated to have ensued.

It is alleged, Gulam Mahomed assaulted Mahdulrahman with a stick, while Akramkhan is alleged to have stabbed him in the back several times with a knife.

The victim was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to the injuries in the evening.

Mahdulrahman's dying declaration was recorded by the police. It is alleged he was assaulted at the instigation of another person who owed the deceased money.

The Princess Street Police are investigating. Inquest on the body will be held to-day (Monday).

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Sir Kailas Haksar, Major-General Rao Raja and Rai Saheb Rajwade and Colonel Sir Hashmatullah Khan lunched at Government House on Saturday.

OBSTRUCTING PUBLIC SERVANT

Kalyan Accused Fined Rs. 10

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN, July 27

On charges of assault and obstructing a public srvant in the discharge of his duty, Matti Badsha Nuransha, a Pathan of Bombay was convicted yesterday by Mr. H. G. Lakhia, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

The prosecuton story was that on May 17 last Mr. Shankar Mahadeo Despande, the station master of Aitwala near Kalyan had told his watchman to search for a wooden ruler that was missing from his table. Later an artisan belonging to the painting department was called to explain as to why he had removed the ruler. The accused Pathan who was standing close by was then alleged to have snatched the ruler from the hands of that artizan and to have assaulted the station-master with it.

KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN

An unknown man was knocked down by a suburban train between Charni Road and Marine Lines Station, on Sunday at about 11 a.m., and succumbed shortly after.

Inquest will be held to-day (Monday).

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The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 29, 1935

LET A. I. C. C. DECIDE

The great importance of the issues confronting the Congress Working Committee, which meets to-day at Wardha, may be gauged from the fact, among others, that even those Congress leaders, who had retired from active politics, have felt constrained to express their opinions publicly on some of those issues. Dr. Ansari and Dr. B. C. Roy, are among those who have issued a joint statement urging what they consider to be the soundest policy to be followed towards the new constitution. The two main questions which they consider are whether Congressmen should contest elections to the new Councils and "if so, should they, wherever possible, form Government and utilise all available power and initiative in the interests of masses so as to prepare ground for the necessary sanction of convening a Constituent Assembly as visualised by the Congress Working Commitee". As regards the first question, their view coincides with that of the country, that Congress must capture the new legislatures and so use them as to compel Government to withdraw the constitution and replace it by one devised by the people themselves.

Divergence Of Views

As regards the second question the authors of the statement say: "Our considerd opinion is that the objective of the Congress and the country's situation demand that the Congress should occupy all places of power and initiative and vantage in its struggle for freedom to assert the dominating will of people. We are aware of the opposite view and apprehensions entertained by those who would not run the risk of straining human weaknesses or misconstruction of the purpose which the acceptance of office may entail. After considering these points most carefully, we feel that time has come for facing all risks, difficulties and misunderstandings and to conquer and demolish them." On the latter question, however, there is hardly any consensus of opinion in the country. Many of the old non-Co-operators and the Congress Socialists without exception are uncompromisingly opposed to the acceptance of offices, however tempting they may be. The Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party has reiterated the Party's Nagpur resolution that the Congress should in no circumstances accept office. In view of such sharp differences of opinion the Congress President himself has expressed in a Press interview his doubt whether "the Working Committee would be able to decide anything excepting discussing all aspects of the question and calling upon the A. I. C. C. to decide it." There is no doubt about the fact that on this vital question of policy the A. I. C. C. alone is competent to give an authoritative mandate. But it is desirable for the Working Committee to make its own recommendations on the subject.

Most Vital Consideration

It should be clearly understood in this connection that the decision of the A. I. C. C. on this question should be loyally accepted by all Congressmen, whatever their personal or party views may be. Else the entire Council policy is doomed to end in a fiasco and the warring parties may wreck the Congress instead of the Constitution. This fact must be borne in mind in any attempt to come to an understanding with non-Congress parties. The Democratic Swaraj Party, to judge from its antecedents and the draft manifesto published by its shining lights, seems determined at any cost to accept office. The question of any understanding with such a party will, therefore, arise only if the A. I. C. C. decides upon acceptances of office. It should also be clearly borne in mind in this question that in the event of Ministerships being declared acceptable, the Parliamentary Party must be effectively controlled by the All-India Congress Committee and its Working Committee. Finally, the most important point to be considered in this behalf is that the success of the Council policy depends less on the acceptance or non-acceptance of office than on the strength of the Congress Party in the legislatures. Every attempt, therefore, must be made without any delay to enlist the largest number of voters on the electoral rolls, as then only will the Congress command its maximum strength in the legislatures.

Difficulties Of Holland

The fall of the Dutch Cabinet, mainly on the question of maintaining the gold value of Holland's currency, has caused a crisis, which is not without its importance to the rest of the commercial world. For Holland is one of those European countries which are, in international commerce, much more important than their geographic size or political status in Europe would warrant one in believing. Holland has a considerable colonial Empire, no doubt; but her trade is all the world over; and the maintenance of her currency at its established value has an importance to her national economy, which communities less dependent on foreign trade cannot appreciate. The struggle in that country has, therefore, an international significance because of its reaction on world trade and commercial finance, which it is necessary for every important commercial country correctly to appreciate.

The formation of a new Government is complicated by the by-play of local political parties, into the varying shades of whose differences 'inter se' an outsider cannot easily enter. But, this much seems clear that all the leading Dutch statesmen seem to be anxious to maintain the gold value of the guilder. Even if the recent heavy drain of gold to France and the United States forces upon the Dutch Government some devaluation of the guilder, it is not unlikely that they would accept the Belgian plan of a fixed, definite percentage of devaluation decreed in advance, rather than permit a policy of drift for the guilder for an indefinite period, as the pound sterling is doing. But the pound has a strength,—the British people have resources of which the Dutch cannot boast. The impudence, with which Britain went off gold unilaterally, and without notice to those who had kept their deposits and invested their capital in British banks, cannot be imitated by smaller countries with impunity. If they desire to retain their share of the world trade,—and Holland cannot dispense with it,—they must accept and work up to certain elementary principles of commercial honesty, which only great and powerful and influential nations like Britain can break without fear of consequences. The Dutch Government, therefore, whenever a new Government is formed, will, the prophecy may be hazarded, not follow the British or even the American example, in such matters; they would rather imitate France, or, at the worst. Belgium to tide over their present crisis, and so maintain a degree of commercial honesty and good faith, which is the only guarantee of their continuing to have any chance of rehabilitating permanently their national economy.

Harijans' Disabilities

It is a pity that, despite the anti-untouchability campaign all over the country, the Harijans continue to be subjected to various disabilities even with regard to admission to public schools and access to public wells. The report of the Bombay Backward Class Department for the year 1933-34 says: "In spite of Government orders which lay down explicitly that all pupils should sit together in class regardless of caste distinctions and that separate seating arrangements for pupils of the Scheduled Classes or others should not be allowed cases have been brought to the notice of this Department in which the Government orders have been disobeyed." This state of things is largely due to the fact that the disregard of Government's orders is often connived at or too lightly dealt with. It is time Government enforced their own orders more strictly. With regard to what the report rightly describes as the greatest grievance of the Scheduled Classes, —namely, insufficient supply of water and restricted access to public wells, we find that though Government ordered that notice boards should be put up at selected public wells stating that the wells were intended for all classes of people, several local bodies have failed to put up the notices. Both Government and the public should take severer notice of such recalcitrant attitude of the bodies.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE

It Will Be Suicidal For Congressmen

(BY MANECKLAL VAKIL, M.A., LL.B.)

Whether to accept or not to accept Offices, if the occasion arose in the new Provincial Legislative Councils after the introduction of the Hoare Reforms, is the question which has been much discussed from the Press and the Platform by Congressmen of different schools of thought. All parties of the Indian Nationalists have rejected the whole reform scheme as not merely unsatisfactory but incapable of being worked for the country's good as a result of involving too many factions in the legislatures based upon communalism and economic interests rather than upon the intelligence, capacity and proved will-to-work for social good on the part of the candidates who are likely to enter the legislatures.

Minister's Impotence

In addition to this, the powers of the Provincial Councils are limited in scope and hedged in by safeguards, so that there is very little scope for raising new taxation which must fall on the rich in order to enable the new Ministers to launch any effective schemes for national advancement.

The safeguarding powers in the hands of a Governor are there to ensure Law and Order and the Executive Machinery of the Government will be carried on even if the Legislative Councils refuse to pass the budgets or the Government Bills for new legislation to show the nationalist determination to annul the repressive Laws and to change the whole constitution at the earliest possible opportunity. The country will suffer nothing materially whether the Government is carried on in an autocratic fashion under the Hoare Constitution by a Governor and whether it is carried on through those powers being exercised by Ministers. If the Ministers from the Naetionalist ranks have to carry out the policy laid down (and they shall have to or get out) it will merely keep the electorates under the delusion of the power wielded by their own men who are proving as bad as a good autocratic Governor. Ministers will not be able to make the slightest change in the policy that can be dictated by the Governor through Ministers under the new Constitution nor to annul any of the repressive Laws against public workers for India. Ministers may then resign, or theoretically be expected to resign but as in the past they are more likely to get demoralised by the large salary and the sphere of personal influence. Can those who are advocating the acceptance of Office definitely say what measures they will immediately get passed by the legislature or what repressive Laws can they get annulled when new material laws cannot be introduced without the previous permission of the Governor and (or) the Viceroy?

No Acceptance Of Office

Nationalists of all parties and Congressmen of all shades can, therefore, present a united front in the Legislatures under the new reforms to throw out all Government proposals after exposing them in all their vulnerable points. No responsibility for good Government can be undertaken by any Nationalist under a constitution isposed from without and rejected by all shades of political opinion in this country. It would be suicidal on the part of any party, much more the Congress Party, in the Legislatures to accept any office whether under the existing constitution or the new Hoare Constitution. It will be a betrayal of the people's trust by their elected representatives who are promising from day to day that they will continue to oppose a constitutional machinery which will not meet the requirements of the people. Acceptance of Office by Congressmen especially will destroy all the moral influence which the Congress wields with large bodies of seemingly non-political persons in the country. It will further destroy all faith in political institutions and bring the political life of the country almost to complete

Continued on Page 7)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Mussolini Corners Lemons For War In Abyssinia

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, July 20.
(By Air Mail.)

On Tuesday morning, Mr. David Lloyd George opened his new box of tricks for which we had been waiting for over six months. He was kind enough to reveal to us a plan which, he says, will quite likely cure unemployment in round about two years, and if by some awkward chance it has not done that, well then it would be quite a good thing, indicates the Wizard of Wales, to reduce hours of work all round and to give "adequate" pensions at sixty provided that those receiving them retire from paid employment."

The central feature of Mr. Lloyd George's "New Deal," which is guaranteed to make previous patent medicines from the same firm look, like so much coloured water, is, of course, the creation of a superboard beside which the London Transport Board will pale into insignificance. The Transport Board, it is now admitted by many, has not turned out big enough to cure anything. Mr Lloyd George's Board will be composed of persons of distinguished competence drawn from industry, commerce, finance, workers and consumers and it will be independent of changes in the party in power at Westminster. Of course it will be appointed by the Government responsible to the Prime Minister but will otherwise have a free hand to "represent" the "interests of the workers" along with the large collection of big industrialists, merchants, bankers, who will direct the operation of the Super Board. "L.G." has drawn a magnificent picture of these gentlemen who are to sit on the Board in order to enhance national prosperity, wealth and well-being and make splendid plans regardless of the profit and market demands of capitalism, and further submit to the Government for sympathetic consideration. But he has simultaneously suggested the floatation of a vast loan at three and a half per-cent for the bondholders to finance the various projects which he has published in a booklet form.

A Cold Reception

However, the "New Deal" has had a cold reception. Barring the two Liberal newspapers, the entire press has not only pooh-poohed the Pandora Box but has also criticised Mr. Lloyd George for wasting the time of his countrymen in calling upon them to consider his proposals. The Government has emphatically rejected it. Its pronounced judgment will be available on Monday morning, but from the trend of recent arguments of the Conservative spokesmen it is clear that the "New Deal" has been mercilessly treated by the present National-cum-Conservative Cabinet. The Cabinet appears not to be prepared to take the view, which is held by L.G., that people can be shaken out of blank pessimism not by the formation of considered Government policy consisting of concrete measures but by the establishment of some spectacular new machinery of Government which is vaguely expected to evolve a whole new programme of national regeneration in a twelve-month period.

The Naval Scandal

This has been a week of festivities on the high seas as the King reviewed his Fleet at Spithead on Tuesday. This was the last and most spectacular of the Great War Parades which have been the chief feature of the Silver Jubilee celebrations which commenced over two months ago. Last week-end, it will be remembered, it was the Army review. And now this week reporters were busy telling us how Portsmouth had decorated itself with red, white and blue, how crowds were wearing miniature battleships in their buttonholes, how licence houses for drinks were open all day on Tuesday and dance halls were crowded by merry-go-rounders. In short the same patriotic delirium overtook Britain as it was generated in London during the early days of the Jubilee festivities.

However, somebody connected with the naval commissariat looked like being booked for the high jump. For British prestige was let down before foreigners at the Royal Review of the Navy. H. M. S. "Maine" was to be the centre of hospitality, whereon foreigners, diplomats and other big-wigs were to be regaled with all good things during the review. Unfortunately, everything went sadly astray. Ambassadors and others had to go to the kitchen and forage for food out of boxes and tins. An M.P. complained in the lobbies of the House that they found the dinner a struggle. There were tables, but no seats. One had to get plates, knives and forks and then go into the kitchen and scrounge food out of boxes and tins. It was pointed out that "Mr. Winston Churchill, crazed with hunger, might have bashed an Ambassador with a mutton bone. Actually we understand he got a bit of lamb without a plate. The two Cabinet Ministers who divided a bun might have stabbed one another with forks." As a result of much hullabaloo, the First Lord of the Admiralty sent a letter of apology to each of the guests of His Majesty's Government who were on board the Maine for the Review.

A Labour Victory

A great set-back was felt by the newly reconstructed Government as the result of the West Toxteth our won from the Tories by a handsome majority. No doubt the Government lost because it has treated the City of Liverpool as a distressed area since it was vital point to the electors. Equally there is a growing feeling that the Government had failed to do anything concrete or effectively with the question of unemployment. The astonishing fall in the Conservative vote at West Toxteth

(Continued on Page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

GENEVA'S SOLUTION.

The view that we took of Mussolini's return to the procedure of arbitration and conciliation as portending a sinister international move now receives confirmation from the latest Geneva despatches "It is expected", says Reuter, "that strong pressure will be brought to bear on Abyssinia to induce her to accept the continuation of the conciliation procedure and the appointment of a fifth arbitrator." But we do not recall Abyssinia having ever strayed from the path of conciliation and arbitration. It was Signor Mussolini who, by his words and deeds, threatened, insulted and provoked Abyssinia and flouted the principles of conciliation and arbitration. He has been deliberately defying the authority of the League, and all but tearing up treaties and covenants like scraps of paper. And yet it is Abyssinia, and not Italy, against whom strong pressure will be brought to bear!

SCANDALOUS

The idea is to persuade—nay compel—Abyssinia not to insist on a full discussion of the whole situation including her proposals to send neutral observers to the spot. That Signor Mussolini should be anxious to avoid a searching examination of his actions is natural but why are the neutral Powers in terror of being represented on the spot? Why are they afraid of seeing things for themselves as if it were a mortal sin? It would be scandalous if the Powers were to abet Il Duce in choking off an impartial inquiry into the whole affair, as is called for by the clauses of the League covenant. The report says that if Abyssinia insists on a full discussion—that is, if Abyssinia refuses to be badgered into submission—"a grave situation may develop." Yes, the situation will be grave and, what is more, it will be an edifying commentary on the way the nations that constitute the League "respect" its Covenant.

A DIFFERENT INDIA

Mr. V. V. Giri, the Congress M.L.A., proposes to move in the Assembly a resolution on the Italo-Abyssinian crisis which accurately sums up public opinion in this country. India believes and quite rightly that the crisis is fraught with the gravest danger to world peace and India strongly feels, again quite rightly, that the attitude of Italy is an act of Imperialist aggression towards Abyssinia. But the tragedy of India's position is that the "Governor-General-in-Council" is above Indian opinion. India is certainly a member of the League of Nations. But it is a different India whose representatives participate in the Geneva proceedings. His Highness the Aga Khan and Sir Denys Bray are spokesmen of the "India" which is situated in Whitehall and Westminster.

CONGRESS AND WORKERS

There are many important problems that will face the Congress Working Committee to-day at Wardha and demand of it effective solution. But not the least important is a problem that has been, unfortunately, regarded so far as of comparatively less consequence. It is the problem of labour and we earnestly hope the conversations, which were to have taken place on Friday and Saturday between Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Rulka, have resulted in something tangible to be placed before the Working Committee. The advantages of close collaboration between the Congress and the Trade Union Congress to all concerned particularly to the workers, are very obvious. Equally obvious is the fact that it is the duty of the Indian National Congress to concern itself closely with the workers' cause. And the Congress possesses resources and men for the purpose of effectively discharging that duty.

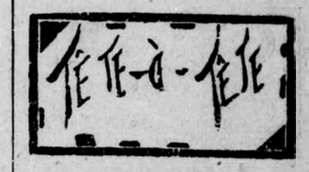
CO-OPERATION?

It has always been the claim of Government that they welcome and are prepared to co-operate in all constructive schemes by whomsoever they are sponsored. It has consistently been noticed, however, that this pious assertion is confined to the precincts of Council halls and pages of Government communiques. The District authorities seldom pay any attention to such assurances and continue to put impediments in the way of most well-meaning and harmless activities of social and political workers. In his Harijan tour last year Mahatma Gandhi was subjected to considerable difficulty at several places. And the latest instance comes from Bihar where the activities of the Village Industries Association are understood to be engaging the attention of the Police. We know what such police enquiries mean and wonder if this is the way Government are going to co-operate with Gandhiji in his rural uplift campaign.

—PRESS VIEWS—

A Governor's Advice

Addressing the Dacca University graduates, the Bengal Governor said: 'If you are true lovers of Bengal, give to her with open hands. She needs your love, she needs your service, and I can promise you this: if you give her what she is calling for, she will, without your asking for it, repay in untold measure happiness, and contentment.' His Excellency might have flattered himself that he thrilled his young audience with his masterly rhetoric. We are not so sure of it. What is more probable is that the young graduates must have laughed an ironical laugh. Who can deny that in modern India every youth wants to give his best to his mother country? Yet a wide gulf always yawns between the desire to do something and the facilities and opportunities available for it. And it is precisely the lack of these opportunities that is responsible for the incessant clamour for freedom. What with the white bureaucracy entrenched firmly in its place, what with the apathy of the Government towards the country's vital interests, what with the unsatisfactory educational system in our schools and universities, and what with the discredited policy of "Laissez Faire" finding favour with our Finance Members, all the gates for constructive action are slammed against Indian young men. It would have been far more reasonable and less objectionable if His Excellency had appealed to himself and his kith and kin in India to leave the affairs of India in the hands of Indians and remove the obstacles which prevent Indian young men from rising to their full stature in every direction.—"Indian Nation."



"NO APPOINTMENTS ON COMMUNAL BASIS"

Minister's Answer To Khan Bahadur's "Challenge"
—Headlines.

The Minister—Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, you know—must resign.

* * * *

A Geneva message states that "strong pressure will be brought to bear on Abyssinia . . . . ."

Leaving to our alter ego the discussion of why and wherefore, we do think this is more in keeping with the traditions of the League.

And it reminds us of the potter who used to go and give a hiding to his donkey whenever he felt the urge to avenge the wrongs inflicted by his wife.

* * * *

Germany's need of colonies is more urgent to-day than ever, says Doctor Heinrich Schnee, former Governor of German East Africa.

Why, what is the matter? Is the pinch of unemployment growing "more urgent than ever"?

* * * *

A confrere has sent us the following cutting from the "Christian Science Monitor":—

Cape Town, May 6.—Three months will be cut off of the sentences of all prisoners in jail in South Africa for minor offences as a Silver Jubilee present.

And he asks: 'What about poor India?'

Since the question is its own answer, we need not say anything.

* * * *

Dr. S. N. A. Jaffri, the Publicity Officer of the Government of India, says that the United Press, has become "popular not only among non-officials but also among the officials."

We hope the agency takes due warning.

* * * *

The "Democratic Swarajists" complain that "the Congress banner is becoming too narrow to cover honest dissentients"

We should never have thought that a banner, especially the Congress banner, was intended to serve as a cover for any body.

But then you never can tell where Moonjes and Mehtas are concerned. Never.

* * * *

"You are a free man, Mr. Bose," said the Deputy Commissioner when releasing Sarat Bose.

We understand, however, that this complimentary greeting does not imply any apology for the "Law" in Bengal.

* * * *

In a bulletin that he has brought out explaining the Congress Party's work in the Assembly, Mr. Satyamurti says, "Facts are more eloquent than words."

We have no doubt about it. But even if we had we would willingly agree lest Mr. Satyamurti might be provoked to prove it with more eloquent words.

* * * *

We congratulate Maulana Shaukat Ali. The order under Bombay Special Emergency Powers Act has helped him to be bracketted with men like Phillip Spratt, S. V. Deshpande, as vide the Home Member's reply in the Bombay Council.

* * * *

"The People" of London has discovered a woman with X-ray eyes. She can see through anything.

We are surprised our contemporary has discovered only one such woman. Almost all our married colleagues swear—privately and in the strictest confidence, of course—to the existence of one such woman each.

* * * *

France now claims to possess the fastest railways in the world.

There is no truth in the rumour that the Indian State Railways propose to dispute the claim.

* * * *

Mr. Gilbert Frankau says there is nothing particularly low in lowbrow.

Except the brow, of course.

* * * *

She: "What is the letter about?"

He: "It's from the school of memory training, reminding me I've forgotten to pay my instalment."

Hitler Throws Blame On Powers

NO RETURN TO LEAGUE WITHOUT EQUALITY

"They Broke Versailles Treaty By Failing To Limit Armaments"

"It was not Germany which unilaterally broke the Versailles Treaty. The Versailles Treaty was unilaterally broken and thereby rendered invalid as regards the points at issue by those Powers who could not decide to carry out in their turn the disarmament which was imposed on Germany and which should have followed in their case by virtue of the Treaty."

In these words Herr Hitler declaimed against the charges brought against Germany in h's address to the Reichstag on May 21 last. In declaring the position of the German Government, he laid down the following points:—

He said:—The German Government reject the Geneva resolution of April 17th.

The new discrimination introduced at Geneva makes it impossible for the German Government to return to that Institution until the preconditions for a real legal equality of all members have been established.

For this purpose the German Government consider it necessary to make a clear separation between the Treaty of Versailles, which was based on a classification of the nations into victors and vanquished, and the League of Nations, which must be constituted on the basis of equal valuation and equality of rights for all the members.

This equality of rights must be extended to all functions and all property rights in international life.

The German Government, consequent on the failure of the other states to fulfil their disarmament obligations, have on their part renounced those articles of the Versailles Treaty.

The German Government will therefore unconditionally respect the articles concerning the mutual relations of the nations in other respects, including the Territorial provisions, and those revisions which shall be rendered necessary in the course of time will be put into effect only by the method of peaceful understandings.

STAND BY LOCARNO

The German Government intend not to sign any treaty which seems to them incapable of fulfilment; but they will scrupulously maintain every treaty voluntarily signed, even though it was concluded before their accession to power and office. In particular they will uphold and fulfil all obligations arising out of the Locarno Treaty, so long as the other partners are on their side ready to stand by that pact. In respecting the demilitarised zone the German Government consider their action as a contribution to the appeasment of Europe, which contribution is of an unheard-of hardness for a Sovereign Sate. But they feel bound to point out that the continual increase of troops in the other side can in no way be regarded as a complement to these endeavours.

The German Government are ready at anytime to participate in a system of collective co-operation for the safeguarding European peace.

The German Government are of the opinion that the reconstruction of European collaboration could be achieved by the method of imposing conditions unilaterally.

The German Government are ready in principle to conclude pacts of non-aggression with their neighbour states and to supplement these pacts with all provisions that aim at isolating the war-maker and localising the erea of the war.

The German Government are ready to supplement the Locarno Traty with an air agreement.

The German Government have announced the extent of the expansion of the new German Defence Force. In no circumstances will they depart from this. They do not regard the fulfilment of their programme in the air, on land or at sea, as constituting a menace to any nation. They are ready at any time to limit their armaments to any degree that is also adopted by the other Powers.

PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS

The German Government are ready to take an active part in all efforts which may lead to a practical limitation of boundless armaments. They regard a return to the former idea of the Geneva Red Cross Convention as the only possible way to achieve this. Just as the use of dum-dum bullets was once forbidden and, on the whole, thereby prevented in practice, so the use of other definite arms should be forbidden and prevented. Here the German Government have in mind all those arms which bring death and destruction not so much to the fighting soldiers as in the first instance to non-combatant women and children.

The German Government consider as erroneous and ineffective the idea of doing away with aeroplanes while leaving bombardment free. But they believe it possible to proscribe the use of certain arms as contrary to international law and to excommunicate those nations still using them from the community of mankind—its rights and its laws.

There might be prohibition of the dropping of gas, incendiary and explosive bombs outside the real battle zone. This limitation could then be extended to complete international outlawry of all bombing. But so long as bombing as such is permitted, any limitation of the number of bombing planes is questionable in view of the possibility of rapid substitution.

Should bombing as such be branded as an illegal barbarity, the construction of bombing aeroplanes will soon be abandoned as superfluous and of no purpose. If, through the Geneva Red Cross Convention, it turned out possible as a matter of fact to prevent the killing of a defenceless wounded man or prisoner, then it ought to be equally possible to forbid, by an analogous convention, and finally to stop, the bombing of equally defenceless civil populations.

The German Government are ready to agree to any limitation which leads to abolition of the heaviest arms, especially suited for aggression. Such are, first, the heaviest artillery, and, secondly, the heaviest tanks. In view of the enormous fortifications on the French frontier such international abolition of the heaviest weapons of attack would "ipso facto" give France 100 per cent. security.

LIMITATION MOVE

Germany declares herself ready to agree to any limitation whatsoever of the calibre-strength of artillery, battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats. In like manner the German Government are ready to accept any international limitation of the size of warships. And finally they are ready to agree to limitation of tonnage for submarines, or to their complete abolition in case of international agreement.

The German Government are of the opinion that all attempts to bring about an alleviation of certain strained relations between individual states by means of international or multilateral agreements must be in vain until suitable measures are taken to prevent the poisoning of public opinion among the nations by irresponsible elements orally or in writing, through the theatre or the cinema.

NO OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE

The German Government are ready at any time to reach an international agreement which shall effectively prevent all attempts at outside interference in the affairs of other states.

GERMANY'S PEACEFUL INTENTIONS

I consider that I owe it to my position as Fuhrer and Chancellor of the Reich not to admit a single doubt as to the possibility of maintaining peace. I believe that the restoration of the German defence force will contribute to this peace. Not because we intend to increase it beyond all bounds, but because the simple fact of its existence has got rid of a dangerous vacuum in Europe. Germany does not intend to increase her armaments beyond all bounds. We have not got ten thousand bombing-planes and we shall not build them. On the contrary; we have set for ourself such limits as we are convinced are necessary for the protection of the nation, without coming into conflict with the idea of a collective and regulated security. Nobody would be happier than we if such a regulation should make it possible for us to apply the industry of our people to the production of more useful things than instruments for the destruction of human life and property.

COST OF VERSAILLES

Hitler Sums Up What Germany Lost In Armaments

Herr Hitler made up the following categorical loss to Germany in armaments from her observance of the Versailles Treaty. In his address to the Reichstag on May 21 last he said:—

In the dictated Peace of Versailles it was expressly provided that the disarmament of Germany should only be carried out first to enable the others to disarm also.

Germany has fulfilled almost fanatically the requirements imposed upon her by the Peace Treaty, financially to the utter derangement of her finances, economically to the total destruction of her economic life, and in national defence to the point of absolute defencelessness.

I reiterate here in broad outline the indisputable facts of Germany's fulfilment of the Treaties.

The following armament was destroyed:—

PERTAINING TO ARMY

1.	59,000	Guns and Gun tubes
2.	130,000	Machine-guns
3.	31,000	Trench Mortars and tubes
4.	6,007,000	Rifles and Carbines
5.	243,000	Machine-gun tubes
6.	28,000	Gun Chassis
7.	4,390	Trench Mortar Stands
8.	38,750,000	Projectiles
9.	16,550,000	Hand and Machine bombs
10.	60,400,000	Priming caps
11.	491,000,000	Rifle projectiles
12.	335,000	(tons) Cartridge cases
13.	23,515	(tons) Cartridge and Shell cases
14.	37,600	Tons of Powder
15	79,000	Munition Gauges
16.	212,000	Telephones
17.	1,072	Flame - throwers, etc., etc.

In addition to this were destroyed: sledges, portable workshops, anti-aircraft guns, armoured cars, ammunition chests, helmets, gasmasks, machines belonging to the old war industries, gun tubes, etc.

PERTAINING TO THE AIR FORCE

15,714 Chasers and Bombing planes
27,757 Aeroplane motors

PERTAINING TO THE FLEET

26 Battleships
4 Armed ships for Coastal Defence
4 Light Cruisers
19 Small Cruisers
21 Training and Special Ships
83 Torpedo Boats
315 Submarines

The following general material was also destroyed:—

Waggons of all descriptions Material for and against Gas Attacks. Material used in the making up of projectiles and explosives, Search lights, Direction finders. Instruments for measuring distance and for measuring Shells and Optical Instruments of all kinds; Harness, etc., and all aerodromes for aeroplanes and airships, etc., etc.

Germany, on her part, has in almost complete submission paved the way for collective collaboration as it was conceived by the President of the United States.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE

(Continued from page 6)

Inactivity arising out of popular indifference as a natural reaction. Congressmen must therefore enter the legislatures in as large numbers as possible and carry on the constitutional work of opposition there.

Second Line Of Candidates

It must not be forgotten that the statutory ban against C. D. convicted persons sentenced to more than once year's imprisonment is also there under the new constitution unless the Governor exempts any individual and these will be the men who clamour for acceptances of Office in anticipation so that some of these men may be exemoted individually if they promise to work the constitution and not oppose it. Congressmen will have therefore to keep in readiness a second line of Congress candidates who have supported Congress in the past and are good nationalists with a proper understanding of politics, a power of effective speech with a desire to study like the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale from the Congress point of view and obey the Congress mandate of a constant, continuous opposition even though they might not have gone to jail during the last C. D. Movement.

Soviet Scientists Study Twins

Part Speech Plays In Creating Mentality And Emotional Life Forms Subject Of Close Investigation

A unique series of experiments in psychology, made possible by the discovery of identical twin boys, who speak a primitive spontaneous language of their own, has begun in the Medico-Biological Research Institute, at Moscow, according to Mr. Harold Denny, who writes as follows in the New York "Times":—

It is expected to yield hitherto unobtainable data on the origin and development of speech and of the part speech plays in creating mentality and emotional life.

The mere discovery of these twins is of scientific importance, for they are the first recorded identical twins having "autonomic speech"—that is, speech which is spontaneous, not imitative. Single children of autonomic speech have been known and studied since the time of Darwin, but identical twins multiply the possibilities of study.

SEPARATED FOR FIRST TIME.

After several weeks under observation at the institute, they were separated for the first time to-day. One was retained at the institute, where he will be taught Russian; the other was sent back to his parents in an extremely ignorant workers' family, where he will get no training. After six months they will be compared.

The twins, 5 years old, are Yura and Alexis Holmowsky. They are not inherently defective mentally, but are retarded linguistically, so that their speech and consequently their mental development are about those of 2-year-olds.

They understand Russian when it is spoken to them, but do not speak it except for isolated words or corruptions of words. They use words based on Russian exactly as they do their own autonomic words without a trace of grammar. Each individual word does not have a fixed meaning, but can be used to denote a wide variety of things, acts or emotions, the meaning varying with the situation and particularized by gesticulation.

EMOTIONALLY LIKE APES.

Emotionally the children are about on a level with the higher apes, and their speech is a prehuman tongue nearer animal than human. For instance, their word "peepeet," which obviously is based on the Russian word for "drink," means not only drink but "cup of tea," "teapot," "spoon" and "water running from faucet." Another word, "N-tsa," which is wholly autonomic, means "candy," "apples," "nuts" and "toys," especially toys that the twins particularly like.

"Kiska", which is the Russian equivalent of pussy, denotes any small furred animal, fur itself or anything soft to touch. The autonomic word "ee-ee" means "Come here" or "Let's play" or "Give me that." "Top-top-top" means "high" or "much."

Dr. A. R. Luria, who is in charge of the study of the twins under the general direction of Dr. S. G. Levit, the head of the institute, explained to-day that because of their lack of developed speech they were almost as incapable as animals of abstract thinking. Speech not only is a product of mentality but produces it. It is by means of speech that men generalize.

By using the twin who is being returned to his family as a control the development of the twin who will be trained is expected to throw much light on the development through speech of mentality and character.

EIGHT PAIRS UNDER STUDY.

The Holmowsky twins are the most recent addition to the unique colony of identical twins now being studied here. There are eight pairs—believed to be the largest number under study anywhere. Most of them live in the pleasant Nursery and Kindergarten Institute. One twin of each pair is being used as a control.

The study already has produced interesting and important findings, not only as to the best methods of educating children but as to the effects of various medical treatments. For instance, when a pair of identical twins was found to be suffering from rickets one was subjected to the ultra-violet ray treatment that is much in use. The child so treated showed marked improvement, but after some months he was in poorer physical condition than his brother, who had not been so treated.

This is taken to indicate that ultra-violet ray treatment, although immediately effective, is harmful rather than helpful in the long run.

The institute has records of 1,500 pairs of twins in Moscow alone and has arranged to be informed of every twin birth.

STOP PRESS

ABYSSINIA'S NOTE TO LEAGUE

GENEVA, July 28.

Abyssinia sent a note to the League, which has created much more optimistic feeling. Although the note maintains all the arguments already forwarded by the Abyssinian representatives on the Arbitration Commission, it leaves the decision to the Council of the League regarding interpretation of terms of reference. The note confirms the request submitted by Abyssinian delegates for interpretation of the mission of Commission of Conciliation. Abyssinia denies she ever agreed to the limitation of arbitrators' powers, and says it rests with the Council to decide between the respective contentions of the two gronps of arbitrators. The note has made favourable impression at Geneva, where it is considered very important that it makes no reference to Article 15 of the Covenant, and no suggestion that the background of the question should be discussed; hence it is hoped the Council will be able to confine the discussions to questions of conciliation and control, thus obtaining at least a month's breathing space, in which efforts of the Powers will be maintained to secure a peaceful settlement of the whole question.

ITALY TO ATTEND COUNCIL MEETING.

Rome.—Italy has decided to attend the Council meeting as a result of the Abyssinian note.

POPE SPEAKS

Vatican city—the Pope referred to the Italo-Abyssinian dispute, the first time to-day on the occasion of beautification of Just'n de Jacobi, the 75th anniversary of the Jacobi's death in Abyssin'a where he was apostolic delegate. The Pope expressed the keen hope that peace will be maintained but took no side in the dispute. The declaration has been favourably received in Italian political quarters, where some had feared the Pope might make some pronouncement not altogether favourable to Italian policy.—Reuter.

CULTIVATION OF SUGAR CANE

U. P. Govt's. Note On Organising Supply And Improving Quality

(From Our Correspondent)

MEERUT (By Mail).

A conference of the Sugar Mill owners and the representatives of the U. P. Government, was held here on Thursday last in the Counaught Hall to consider the ways and means of improving the quality of sugarcane and its marketing conditions. Mr. N. C. Mehta, Collector of Muzaffarnagar, was in the chair. Representatives of about 15 Sugar Mills were present.

GOVERNMENT NOTE

In this connection a note on how the Government of India subsidy out of the Sugar Cane Excise Duty is proposed to be utilised in the Provnces, in which a general scheme was laid out, was read.

The estimated cost will be about Rs 10,000 out of which the Government propose to bear 2|3rds provided the factories are willing to contribute 1|3. The advantage to the factory would be to regulate supply of cane according to requirements and that the slightest ncrease in the Sucrose content of the cane would repay them amply. To ensure that the cane for the development of which the factory pays a certain proportion, reaches the factory, the Central Co-operative Society for that development area would enter into contracts with that factory. In the managing committee of that development area the factory would be represented and their advice would be utilised for the method of work in that area.

Dispelling the apprehension that the scheme may bear to a monopoly of supply to the factories and may render them dependent on the co-operative departmennt the note adds that it is ill pounded. The co-operative 'Better Forming and Supply' Societies under this scheme can not deal with more than a fraction of the requirements of a factory and therefore there can be no question of monopoly."

The subsidy and the factories' contribution would be used for paying the 'staff and for agricultural improvement and no portion would be utilised on the supply part of the business.

On behalf of the millowners it was maintained that the development area must be about 4 miles and where the factories had farms they should be developed without employing extra staff.

The conference, was adjourned without reaching any decision.

It is reliably learnt that the scheme will be revised in the light of the millowners' amendments.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY SURVEY

(By ZANDHYALA)

Markets have reached a stalemate. They are stagnant and refuse to move up. A little rift in the war clouds once again makes the market operators feel optimistic about the forthcoming conference at Geneva. The latest note of Signor Mussolini to the League of Nations affords an opportunity to League's machinery to affect a peaceful settlement of the Italy-Abyssinian dispute. Is Signor Mussolini adopting the dilatory tactics to proceed on with his policy till the climatic conditions turn favourable to him? In the absence of any definite news from Washington, cotton is sagging every day, while the white metal remains dormant. The grains are quietly steady. The stock and share markets are dull and colourless.

Grim Struggle In U. S. A.

A grim tussle is in evidence between the U. S. Administration which has committed itself to the policy of railing the prices of all commodities, and the constitutionalists who are making determined efforts to pour cold water on all attempts of the administration. The path of President Roosevelt is strewn not with roses but with thorns. And he has to cross many a hurdle before he reaches his destination. Recently the Boston U. S. circuit of appeal gave a ruling that the processing taxes collected under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were unconstitutional. The Texas Court has declared the Bankhead Act illegal. These rulings are creating a feeling of despondency among the market operators, and have thrown them into quagmire of nervousness over the administrative developments. The favourable weather prevailing over the entire cotton belt is responsible for the private estimates of American cotton crop this year, being raised as high as 12 million bales. The loan programme of th U. S. Administration for the cotton growers is still shrouded in mystery.

But the present moment seems to be the turning-point for the markets. It may be expected that President Roosevelt will soon remove the fog of uncertainties, created by the rulings of Boston and Texas Courts, and hanging over the markets since then. The latest weather report indicates the continuance of excessive rains in Texas and other cotton centres; and on the basis of this year's plantation of just over 29 million acres it appears unlikely to have crop of about 12 million bales. Again the 12 cents loan is almost a certainty. In view of these circumstances it is confidently expected that the cotton market may register higher levels at an early date.

The Silver Market

The white metal market is gradually losing the attraction of the speculators. President Roosevelt after making a determined effort to create a world boom in silver, suddenly adopted a policy of unbroken silence on the question. Many speculate that the President has assumed a luke-warm attitude because he has got many other pressing problems to face and because of the fear of creating chaotic conditions in the countries that are on the silver standard. There are also rumours that the U. S. Administration may reduce the purchasing price of silver from the domestic mines. But the agitation of the silver bloc is becoming intense, and the President can no longer pay a deaf ear to their demands. Again it is reported that the U. S. Administration is consistently buying silver in the London market at all low levels. In view of the increasing agitation of the silver bloc, whose strength is growing every day the President is obviously waiting for the convenient time to push on his silver purchasing policy to the hilt. In any case the white metal market may not register any further drop from the existing levels.

Exchanges In The Doldrums

The international exchanges are once again in the doldrums. Fresh divisions in the 'gold bloc' seem imminent. The lira and guilder have monopolised the attention of the continental speculators for their bear raids. Italy has recently suspended the 40 per cent gold coverage against note issue. Though Italy has not announced her intention to go off the gold standard, the latest decree clearly reveals her inability to maintain the present position under the over-valued currency. After making strenuous efforts to prevent the out-flow of gold from Holland, by means of the orthodox policy of raising the bank rate successively to 6 per cent.—as France has done recently—the cabinet has resigned, as an alternative to the policy of devaluating their currency. Despite the Herculian efforts of all the 'gold bloc' countries to maintain their present position against so many odds, it will not be long when they will be forced to abandon their policy and come to a devaluted basis so as to avoid the bitter fruits of their deflationary policy.

London Magicians Confounded

Amazing Trick By Australian Illusionist Completely Baffles Them

Magicians from all over Great Britain will be puzzled to-day, as they have been bewildered in the past, by the man who can work almost a miracle, writes the Leamington correspondent of "The People."

He is Levante, the Australian illusionist, and, at the convention of the British section of the International Brotherhood of Magicians at Leamington Spa, he is to present his baffling steel trunk mystery.

A committee of experts belonging to the London Institute of Magicians and the Inner Magic Circle recently investigated this amazing trick, and they had to confess themselves hopelessly beaten by it.

In an illuminated address presented to Levante, they described the illusion as "The Mystery of Mysteries."

Only a privileged few, comparatively speaking, will see the trick to-day, but I am able to describe what will happen at the Convention.

Levante has a huge steel trunk, big enough to contain a human body.

A woman assistant is placed in a large cloth bag which is thoroughly tied and sealed.

The bag containing her is then placed in the trunk which is secured with two individual padlocks locked by members of the audience.

The trunk is then securely strapped so that it is impossible to escape from it without unstrapping and undoing the locks.

A light screen with curtains is put round the trunk for a few seconds and Levante shows himself through the curtains. Suddenly he draws the curtains together for a period of three seconds, and, upon their being withdrawn again, the woman who was orginally locked in the trunk is found seated on the outside.

Levante has disappeared, and when the trunk is unstrapped and unlocked he is found inside securely tied in the bag.

The committee of expert magicians say of the trick:—

"We are unable to explain the mystery of the substitution of how the lady escaped and Levante substituted in her place in the locked trunk. We are of the unanimous opinion that there was not, so far as we could discover, any indication of traps or secret means of escape other than the normal means of raising the lid."

How To Check Sutta Khel

ENHANCED POLICE POWER ALONE WILL NOT DO

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is really a fortunate thing to see that the Bombay authorities and the public have awakened from deep slumber and became conscious of the necessity of taking immediate steps to check the increasing gambling habit in the Bombay Presidency. The question has been approached and discussed by many expert politicians and economists of the Bombay Legislative Council but I, on reading its debate on the said topic, have strong doubts whether it is being tackled from proper standpoints at its root. And I honestly think that no amount of additional power to the Police or no increase in the scale of punishments would do much good until and unless this question is viewed from a proper angle. I have made a modest attempt, therefore, to indicate the exact underlying causes of this menace. I will here consider only "Ank-Farak" which is most widely prevalent and extremely troublesome.

Ordinarily greed for wealth is in-born in a man. Contentment is the virtue only of a sage. One is always striving to have something more. Easy money making is a temptation to all. So we find that thousands of people flock to this so-called business.

One can easily agree when I say that now-a-days the rise in income not only does not keep pace with a rise in the standard of living but even often lags behind.

INTERESTING WAYS OF GETTING FIGURES

On a minute observation and study one can come across many absurd and ridiculous processes of arriving at the figure likely to come. One educated gentleman, engaged in a Bombay Bank as a Cashier, attributed the unexpected heavy decline in the New York closing prices to a Police (which had taken place at Marwari Bazaar) and the consequent inability of the buyers to come to the Bazaar to make purchases. Another upcountry man, living at Kalbadevi Road in Bombay always used to bet on the figure 1 because he every now and then happened to see the same figure on the trams passing that way. He lost a lot in this way. The poor fellow did not know that, that was the only tram, going by the Kalbadevi Road. Many expert gamblers of "Ank-Farak" profess to have studied and committed to memory the figures of many days and months, nay, even years. Somebody told me that one gentleman could recite the figures of the last five years as a Benares Pundit would recite his four Vedas. Some people conclude "Choka (4)" from "Chowpatty" and "Panja (5)" from "Palwa" if these places happened to come in their dreams. Some take cut figures, e.g. Surat Cut, Liverpool Cut, Double Cut, or Mahommaden Cut as their basis. Some count the letters of a line in a book or some refer only to the page number. Some consult astrologer, Sadhus, Fakirs and such other men who help to lead the ordinary laymen astray. Some Sadhus tell different figures to different persons.

The additional power, demanded by the police, if granted by the Legislative Council, would result in nothing but an unnecessary increase in the expenditure with no appreciable corresponding improvement in the present state of affairs. Here one may doubt whether the Departments which has already received very wide powers is as efficient as the Government and people had expected them to be. If not, mere grant of additional powers to the police to enter the house without a warrant or to compel the telephone company to intercept calls would not only affect the rights of free and innocent citizens but would keep innocent businessmen in a continuous and perhaps dangerous suspense which may bring the trade to a standstill.

The solution of the problem under discussion does not lie in giving great powers to the police. It has been seen that need for money and its acquisition are two twin-born factors. The present trade depression has brought both these problems to the notice of the people more strikingly. Every year fresh graduates come from the Universities and many of them remain unemployed. Similarly as the country is not much industrially advanced, the growing population of India is not absorbed by the industries prevalent in India. Thus many remain unemployed. The lack of capital, so necessary for starting any trade, encourages many of these unemployed men to follow this business which can be started even from a pice.

Now as regards the remedies, positive and negative, I may say some few words. The rapid commercial and industrial advancement of the country, the imparting of technical (instead of academic) education to the modern youths, the removal of ignorance and illiteracy of the common people as regards this subject by starting propaganda on the part of the Government and the National leaders will go a long to check the evil. But these things, as positive remedies, will take some time and hence the negative remedy would be to prohibit the news-sheet from publishing any such tips, forecasts and advertisements as may encourage the laymen to gamble.

I beg to draw the attention of the Members of the Bombay Legislative Council to the above suggestion which may help them to take necessary steps in the best interests of the country.—Yours, etc.,

KANTI J. MEHTA.

Indore, July 26.

Karachi Firing And After

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government of Bombay from the very beginning had tried to burke an inquiry into the sad tragedy caused by firing by the military at Karachi on 19th March, 1935, on a Muslim funeral procession. The people all over India demanded an impartial and independent inquiry into that affair to find out whether the officers responsible were right in the action taken by them, whether all necessary and requisite precautions had been taken, whether the procession was an unlawful assembly, whether the firing was at all necessary, or it was avoidable, whether the minimum amount of force was used, whether all necessary and immediate help was rendered to the wounded, etc.

Immediately after the Karachi firing we sent long telegrams to Their Excellencies the Viceroy of India and the Governor of Bombay requesting them to appoint a Committee of Enquiry consisting wholly of non-Muslim even and stating that we were prepared to abide by that Committee's findings.

But every one knows now that even that request was refused and the Government of Bombay issued a communique absolving every one and praising the officers concerned.

After that we tried to get up a non-official commission and that also was banned by Government.

Besides this denial of elementary right of people in any country to be judged by an impartial inquiry after and for such serious incidents involving great loss of life and limb, the orders under section 144 continue to operate against press and persons in Karachi. The effect of that policy is that newspapers in Karachi do not publish anything about the lawful tragedy nor any press publishes even handbills or posters for holding public meetings connected therewith, etc.

Public opinion in the country has evidently no value for Government nor even a vote of the Legislative Assembly. After that vote, in the Indian Parliament passed by an overwhelming majority of Hindu votes it is futile for Government to say that Hindu-Muslim relations would be disturbed if an inquiry was held.

I took the first opportunity of seeking a constitutional device for bringing up the matter in the Bombay Legislative Council against this defiance of public opinion by Government and defending the action of its officers without an impartial inquiry into it. I first tabled a motion for adjournment of the House on 9th July—a day after the next session of the Council commenced. But this was, unfortunately for us, disallowed by the President.

I then sent in a regular motion in shape of resolution on 10th July, 1935, stating that the Council expressed its strong disapproval of the Government's action in refusing to institute an inquiry into the firing and banning entry into Sind of the members of the non-official inquiry commission. But such a motion could be admitted by the President only if the Home Member in charge of the Department consented to it as required by one of the rules for the conduct of business in the Council, framed by Government. I may mention here for the information of the public that the Home Member has not given his consent and consequently the motion cannot come up before the Council. I have been officially informed to that end.

In view of these enormous powers of Government—executive and constitutional,—we admit and profess our helplessness and inability to do anything in the matter to secure justice from Government for the great injury caused to people. The only course now left open for the persons affected by that tragedy is to seek redress through courts of law in the country.

I understand some persons have served statutory notices on the Secretary of State as required by law before going to courts.—Yours, etc.,

M. H. GAZDAR, M.L.C.,
(Karachi City).
& Secretary, Karachi Tragedy League.

Council Hall,
Poona, July 27.

Central Divisional Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After more than a month I happened to read in the "Daily Sakal" of Poona, 8th June, 1935, report of the evidence given by Mr. Ahmad Haroon Jaffer before the Patkar Commission. I am not sure if Mr. Ahmad has been properly reported. If the report of the evidence is accurate I am surprised at some of the statements he has made about me. I happened to meet Mr. Ahmad only twice. Once at the house of a friend of mine at Dhulia, where he came to ask for votes for the Assembly in the name of his late father. That was my first acquaintance with him, so I was naturally anxious to know his opinions about the present political problems in India, but he had to say nothing about them. I sincerely deprecated the Election tactics which were being adopted at that time by the different Assembly candidates. I really do not understand why Mr. Ahmad doubts my sincerity about those remarks. Throughout my election campaign I have never made personal attacks. All that I did was to explain to the voters the Congress programme, and try to make them realise that in the best interests of the Muslim community and the country at large, it was essential that they should join the Congress and elect the Congress candidates to the Assembly. It is a pity that Mr. Ahmad has forgotten all that and, as reported by the "Sakal," told before the Commission a different story.

We never talked about Mr. Husainbhoy Lalji to each other. I never said to him that Mr. Husainbhoy does not believe in the Koran. I never referred to Sultana Case about which I have not got any notion till now. Sometimes on the enquiries made by Mr. Jaffer I did say that Husainbhoy as well as Mr. Ahmad and Mr. Hashim Moledina did not adopt the Islamic Law of Inheritance, which I beg to submit is a fact.

In my speeches I simply pleaded the cause of the millions of poor Indians. It is not justifiable on the part of Mr. Ahmad to infer from it that I might have instigated Mr. Abdur Razzak of Bhusawal to issue a statement against Mr. Husainbhoy Lalji. This allegation is entirely false as I have got absolutely no connection with the whole affair. I came to know about that pamphlet when I came back from Poona. I consider Mr. Husainbhoy to be as good a Mussalman as anybody else.

I happened to sit with Mr Ahmad in the Commissioner's Office at the time of the counting of the votes. After the declaration of the result as a matter of courtesy and etiquette I congratulated Mr. Ahmad on his success and requested him to use the opportunity given to him by the voters for their service. I never said to him that I would have been elected if I had not stood on the Congress ticket and that I was sorry to stand on behalf of the Congress. The truth is exactly the contrary. I was proud of standing on behalf of the Congress. To me the Assembly seat was a matter of very minor importance. I accepted to stand on behalf of the Congress when it was proposed to me by Mr. Shanker Rao Dev, the President of the M.P.C.C., in the hope that if I won that would mean the victory of the Congress and if I did not that would at least give me the opportunity to carry on propaganda for the Congress and make the Hindus and Muslims realise of their common destiny. My latter hope has been amply fulfilled, and I am proud to say that I have been able to create a new wave of patriotism amongst the Mussalmans of my division, and have been able to create better feelings amongst Hindus and Muslims.

In spite of all the propaganda which was carried on against me and the Congress, I could secure a considerable number of votes. I consider it a great victory of mine to be able to maintain myself above the petty personal controversies and to restrict myself only to the enunciation of my policy and programme.

It is a pity that the "Daily Sakal" has been so irresponsible in publishing such a statement in its columns with bold headings. It seems as if I had sent the paper a confession of my guilt, for standing on behalf of the Congress. With me it is a living faith that if India really wants to achieve something great that can be done only through one political organisation, and that is the Congress. However much the communalists, whether they be Hindus or Muslims, try to discredit the Nationalists and thus obstruct the way of Nationalism they are bound to fail, because neither have they got the good of the country at their heart nor do they understand the forces which are going to shape the future of the world. I am confident that Congress spirit has come to stay in Maharashtra, and it is bound to spread like wildfire in the near future. Unfortunately the Mussalmans of the Division are still not taking part in the Congress activities but they shall not be blind to the great teachings of their faith for ever, which stands for the equality and liberty of mankind.—Yours, etc.,

KAZI ABDUL HAMEED.

112, Gower Street,
London, W.C. 1,
July 19.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your Poona representative reports that Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Jaffer whose election to the Legislative Assembly has been declared void by the Patkar Commission, intends contesting for the seat at the next election, which will shortly be held. Rule 5(3) of the rules governing the subject provides as follows:—

"If any person is, after an enquiry by Commissioners appointed under any rules for the time being in force, regarding election to a Legislative body constituted under the Act, reported as guilty of a corrupt practice as specified in Part I, or in Paragraph 1, 2, or 3 of Part II, of Schedule V, such person shall not be eligible for election for five years from the date of the finding of the Commissioners."

Now the Commissioners have recorded their finding as follows:—

"With reference to rule 47, our finding is that the corrupt practice falling within rule 4 of Part I of Schedule V has been proved to have been committed by and with the connivance of Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim 'Haroon Jaffer."

Clearly, therefore, Mr. Jaffer is automatically disqualified and is ineligible for election for five years. I know that under the proviso to the same rule such disqualification may be removed by an order of the Governor-General in Council and the sympathisers of Mr. Jaffer should have advised him to approach the Governor-General in Council for the removal of this disqualification incurred by him. If elections in this country are to be free from currupt practices, and to be clean and straight fights, one can think of no justification for broadcasting the leaflet regarding Mr. Laljee's non-belief in the Koran. (Apropos of this one may mention here, that Mr. Laljee's father was severely assaulted for his fearless advocacy of the study of the Koran, and two of his companions were assassinated). Even the Commissioners were unable to say that there was any justification for the publication of the leaflet referred to above, for this is what they have to say on the subject:—

"He had a reasonable opportunity of explaining his conduct and showing cause why his name should not be recorded in our report. The explanations he has given, have been disbelieved by us for reasons already stated."

They have refrained from recommending Mr. Ahmed for exemption from disqualification and one fails to understand why the Gobernor-General should go out of his way to pass an order in Council for exemption which the Commissioners did not choose to recommend.—Your etc.,

K. A. GAFFUR.

FIVE WOMEN DROWNED

LARKANA, July 27.

A boat is reported to have capsized in the Rice Canal, Larkana, as a result of which five women were drowned and considerable property was lost. Some 25 other passengers either swam to the shore or were rescued.

It is reported that some bullocks were also in the boat which ran amock tossing the boat and eventually over-turning it.—United Press.

ALL EYES ON WARDHA

A Programme Inside And Outside The Councils

(By A Congressman).

IV.

I now come to what attitude the Congress should take in regard to the coming Reforms. When questioned by the Ranchi Correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" about the Working Committee meeting Babu Rajendra Prasad said: "The meeting will surely decide the question whether Congressmen shall accept offices." Before deciding the question of offices it has to be decided whether the Congress will run the elections to the various Legislatures under the new Constitution.

There is no need for me to analyse the India Bill. The Congress has rejected it and is thus committed to the position that it cannot in any way utilise the Reforms Scheme for anything but to make it impossible of operation. The drive should be to get the Constitution suspended and compel the Governors and the Viceroy to rule by the autocratic powers vested in them through the Constitution. There can, therefore, be no truck with the New Constitution and utilising it to 'do good" to whatever extent it is possible under it is also clearly out of the question.

Acceptance of Office

On this score itself the question of acceptance of office seems to be absolutely irrelevant. Look at it whichever way you like, there is clearly no case for the acceptance of office under the new constitution. Moreover if history is any guide and past experience is of any value, acceptance of office will lead to rapid degeneration and demoralization. The consequence will be disastrous.

There is, however, a way out, but that is outside the authority of the Working Committee and is dependent on a thorough reorientation of Congress Parliamentary Policy. Offices may be accepted, provided the entire parliamentary activity is directly directed and controlled by an independent Committee. No member of the legislatures should be a member of the Committee. The principle on which the Committee's activity is to be based should be clearly laid down on the conception of utilising the Legislatures as a platform of propaganda, for reflecting the mass struggle outside and the acceptance of "key position" on the basis of the unworkability of the Constitution which must be wrecked. This in its turn is dependent on the formulation of a comprehensive and dynamic programme of organisation and action on the basis of broad national democratic demands, namely, self-determination and the Constituent Assembly as the organ of the masses of the people's will as also on the immediate demands for better conditions of life of the peasants and the working population. The Working Committee must go into these different aspects of the question before it takes any decision on the question of the entry into the legislatures and for acceptance of office under the new Constitution.

Constituent Assembly

A Constituent Assembly is the medium through which the national will is expressed and the machinery through which the Sovereignty of the people is proclaimed. The Congress itself has declared that it will be a body elected on adult franchise or a franchise as near it as possible. Its convoking depends on the strength of the nation to enforce its demands or when it has come out victorious in the struggle for freedom and is confronted with the determination of the form of Government of free India.

The question now arises: how to develop that strength which will make the convoking of such a Constituent Assembly possible. Thus we come to the position with which we started, namely, the programme and plan of action.

A Dynamic Programme

Babu Rajendra Prasad has in a way, I am glad to say, given the direction. He has pointed to the Fundamental Rights Resolution of the Karachi Congress and has asked Congressmen to work on the basis of that resolution. That is to say, Babu Rajendra Prasad has recognised that the National struggle must be linked on to the economic struggle of the masses—the struggle of the peasants and workers. But the Karachi resolution being only a declaration of rights under Swaraj, cannot meet the demands of the situation. So the Working Committee must look for something else. What is the something? To my mind if the Congress Working Committee accepts the following as basis of organisational work it will rally the entire country to its colours:

1. Agitation for the democratic rights of freedom of press, speech, association, combination; repeal of anti-national and anti-labour laws; release of all political and Labour prisoners and all those detained without trial and withdrawal of all orders of externment, internment or restraint on political grounds; restoration of lands confiscated to the farmers and tenants in the course of their participation in the political struggle, Liquidation of illiteracy.

2. As regards Labour: Congress support to the demand to the right to form unions, to strike and to picket; compulsory recognition of the Unions by the employers; a living wage, social insurance, 40 hours week and better and healthier conditions of work, etc., etc.

3. As regards the peasantry: Support to the drastic revision of the land system; liquidation of rural indebtedness and arrears of rents; reduction of rent and revenue by 50 per cent; control of usury, direct or indirect; no tax or rent on uneconomic holdings; redistribution of land to the peasants; penalisation of all illegal exactions and forced labour, etc., etc.

What I have stated is only a rough outline and many more may be added. Any programme which is not based on these, however, to my mind will be useless for the purposes of the national struggle.

NATURE CHECKS TRESPASS IN LAWS OF POPULATION

Bio-ecologic Co-operation Is Key To Permanence Of Civilisation

MADRAS, July 24.

In his concluding lecture under the Mayer Foundation in the Madras University this evening Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee emphasised the significance of the ecological outlook in social studies.

The conception of optimum density as applied to animals like that of territory and of niche easily explains the mechanisms which also regulate human numbers. The super-imposition of clearly discernible psychological factors on the mere biological pressure as limiting populations is also anticipated in the animal habits connected with nesting, courtship and watering, with the spacing out of insect colonies in hives and nests and in the phenomena of swarming or migration.

It is such psychological factors which orient and crystallise themselves into the standard of living limit for the regulation of human numbers. That limit is irregularly and haphazardly operative, when primitive societies adopt such customs as infanticide, abortion or sexual abstinence during periods of pregnancy and lactation to keep down population. Under favourable conditions of food supply and the stress of irrational social customs, human communities have released themselves from the biological checks of multiplication, and thus the population problem reverts to the lower biological level.

AUTOMATIC CHECK.

Nature, however, has her safeguards in preserving a rhythm and balance of growth for all in the region in the increase of mortality and diminution of birthrate, as the density of numbers gets far beyond a limit which is locally desirable. Such measurable factors as the scarcity of food, the pressure of space, the accumulation of organic waste products and the presence of parasites bring about a decline of births and increase of mortality among animal populations that overstep an equilibrium density. In man also, these automatic checks operate, and there is nothing immutable or obscure about the processes which are evident, when a certain density of population is over-reached.

Man is thus a part of the organisation of life in the region, and his numbers and standard of living belong to the cycle of life processes of the region where he competes with other living creatures for a place in the sun. He can assure himself a stable dominance only by working in harmony with ecologic forces in different sections of the region, in the hills and mountains, in the level valleys, preserving nature's protective cover of plants and plant roots and the appropriate quota of animals so as to keep the region suitable for human and animal habitation. As economic adptation chalks out the region's natural orbit, forestry, pasturage, agriculture, and manufacture must be made supplemental and complimentary to one another in different parts of a region.

ECOLOGIC FORCES.

A permanent form of agricultural and sylvicultural activity can furnish the only basis of a permanent civilisation, and this implies the conservation of the region, and of its intricate and fateful ecologic forces, which is far removed from the present lack of occupation balance and manifold economic and social wastes. Economic equilibrium can be attained only, if people and occupations in different levels of the valley section work harmoniously together for the uplift of the entire region. The supremacy of one or other of the succeeding stages or types of socio-economic life and organisation is bound to react unfavourably upon the progressive development of the region. In sectional economic planning lies the practical application of economic ecology.

BIO-ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION.

Man's future advance lies, indeed, in a bio-economic co-operation, based on the scientific comprehension of the complex web of life that comprises both the living and the non-living realms, and this is deeper than, and goes beyond, co-operation merely within the human community.

The trend of evolution, which ecology envisages is for the pattern of life to attain greater and greater solidarity and permanence through friendly, intimate and subtle linkages. What is organic in nature and shapes her ends blindly and haphazardly becomes purposive in human society and thus the pattern of life, spiritual and teleologically progressive, crosses the boundaries of time and space.

ORGANIC SYMBIOSIS.

Bio-ecologic co-operation or to use another term symbiosis, organic and social, is the key to the permanence of man's civilisation, his works and experiences on the earth. May not this be a faint glimpse of that majestic symbiosis of the Universe brought about by the harmony of the varied forces of Nature, of gravitation, light, time the unseen rays or the sideral influences, which has woven for man's vision through the ages the synoptic conception of Absolute Truth, Beauty and Goodness.—A. P.

HINDI SCRIPT REFORM

Kaka Kalelker Calls For Plates For Pamphlet

WARDHA, (By Mail).

Kaka Kalelkar, Chairman and Convener of the Nagari Script Reform Committee proposes to issue a detailed pamphlet containing all the suggestions for script reform received up to date, as also a resume of the discussions on the problem carried on so far in the various provinces during these fifty years and more. He requests all persons interested in script reform work to co-operate with him by sending their papers and opinions. Those who send their suggestions as also those who have sent them already are requested to supply well drawn plates giving the correct shape and form of their proposed letters. These should reach him at Maganwadi, Wardha, C. P. before the 15th of August at the latest. These will be turned into blocks and will form part of the pamphlet.—A.P.

Nasik.—A sum of over Rs. 10,000 more than last year was realised at the annual auction sales of toddy shop and booth licenses of the Nasik district held here this week.

LATE MR. S. P. BOSE

Sri Prakash Pays Tribute

CALCUTTA, July 27.

Sj. Devadas Gandhi, Managing Director of the "Hindusthan Times" has sent the following message to Mr. B. Sen-Gupta, Managing Editor, "United Press" on the death of Mr. S. P. Bose, Editor, United Press, Delhi-Simla:

It is a tragedy that he should have been thus snatched away by the hand of death in the prime of his life. Will you very kindly convey my heartfelt condolence to Mrs. Bose?

"On behalf of the "Hindusthan Times" I can truly say that in the death of Mr. Bose we have lost a valued friend."

Sj. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly sent the following:—

He was a devoted journalist and a perfect gentleman. His death is a distinct loss to the cause of journalism in general and to the "United Press" in particular.

Mr. Shree Prakash, M.L.A., has sent the following:—

During the few short months that I had known him I conceived a great regard and affection for him.—United Press.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Birth Control

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For some days past the problem of controlling the births is attracting the attention of people, especially so since the struggle for existence is becoming more and more keen on account of increasing unemployment. The time for recording both 'Pro' and 'Anti' birth control arguments is just come as a bill is pending decision in the Legislature, by which (if passed) Doctors in charge of Government dispensaries and hospitals will be made to provide information and methods regarding birth-control. It would be better if the members of the Legislature (many of whom might not have given their careful consideration to the subject) are enlightened by publishing both 'Pro' and 'Anti' birth-control arguments from people who have given it a thoughtful consideration. I hope such people would not hesitate doing so.

Recently many books on the subject are published but very few or none of them have received a careful and sympathetic consideration at the hands of people who can be said to be responsible for the moral, religious and economic well-being of the society; in short who can be called as the 'Guiding Personalities' of the society.

There have always been some methods in operation for balancing the rapid increase in population; some by Nature and some by the Society. The methods by the former are epidemics, earthquakes, etc., the latter have resorted to abortions, infanticides, wars, etc. In recent times a few practise methods of birth-control. If the fact that Nature is always holding the balance is admitted, then we have to choose between epidemics, infanticides, were, disease, etc. on the one hand and methods of birth-control on the other hand when the family has reached the maximum number of members, each of whom would receive all the necessaries of life such as food, clothing, education, etc. If the first alternative is preferred then society would very largely consist of good-for-nothing people half starved, half-naked, uneducated creatures, awaiting their death-knell which Nature is never willing in their case to toll early. In the second alternative society would consist of mentally and physically strong and fit people well-educated, well provided with all the necessities of life, such as food and clothing, and good houses etc. One has to make a choice between the two.

One Mr. 'R. S.' in your issue of the 25th instant says: "We are all living for the ideal—'Satyam. Shivam, Sundaram'" yes; I also go with him so far as the ideal of an individual is concerned; but I fail to understand why birth-control should come in the way of the 'Ideal'. On the other hand, I would say that if birth-control provides you better with the necessaries of life you will be able to pay greater attention to your ideal than when you have been denied even those necessaries.

He further says: "For birth-control the first thing is to control ourselves. This is good; but before we have completely controlled ourselves there would be an army of children in front of us and they would stand between ourselves and our 'Ideal'. Birth-control will help us to attain our ideal of 'Satyam' etc., if it provides us with the necessities of life, instead of barring us from achieving the same. Incomplete control instead of reducing the number of one's children would on the other hand increase it and so when one is in the attempt of 'self-control' birth-control would be a boon instead of being a bar. Mr. 'R.S.' quotes certain Sanskrit passages in support of his arguments but he forgets others which are against him "Prefer only one son possessed of good qualities to an army of hundred foolish ones. Only one Moon removes the darkness not the millions of stars" says "Hitopadesh."

There are so many sides to the subject such as the effect of birth-control on health, and on the morals of Society etc. on which I hope thoughtful people would be good enough to write in your columns.—Yours, etc.,

P. D. VAIDYA.

Thana, July 26.

Ban On Shaukat Ali

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—One really wonders why Maulana Shaukat Ali, of all others has been banned from Sindh?

(1) Why, we all knew, how he was a great favourite of the Bombay Government, particularly of Sir Frederick Sykes, the late Governor.

(2) How he could see the Viceroy, whenever he so desired.

(3) How he could visit Afghanistan, Iraq Arabia, etc., without any hindrance.

(4) Why such a great favourite of the Government has been banned from Sindh is a great mystery.

(5) Methinks, ever since the Maulana has taken up the cudgels against Dr. Ziauddin and his patron Sir, Fazli Hussain, he has ceased to be the "persona grata" of the bureaucracy. Isn't that so, please?—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Teachers In Privately Managed Schools

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will kindly allow me to ventilate through your esteemed journal a few facts about the present condition and general experience of teachers serving in the privately managed educational institutions in this Presidency. There have been many attempts before this by various persons to enlighten the public on the question of removing the grievances of these teachers and also improving their lot in the teaching profession. These attempts, however, seem to have been abortive owing to lack of vigorous backing on the part of the teachers themselves. It is unfortunate that the so-called Teachers' "Associations" and other timid bodies already in existence, seem to be organised more for academic and also sometimes empty discourses than looking to various important questions of the teachers' well-being, economic as well as social. The very constitutions of these bodies are so formed that the Managements of private and aided secondary schools do not attach any importance to any of their views, or even suggestions,—if at all such there be—on questions of the economic improvement and stability of the teaching profession.

I am sure I am only voicing the feelings of my brothers and sisters in the teaching profession when I point out that in most of the privately managed institutions teachers are looked upon us nothing better than factory workers owing to the fact that the managers are never in want of applicants in case a teacher's services are dispensed with, for having shown a little courage in the matter of preserving his self-respect.

The managements of private schools are not seldom inclined to exploit the present gloomy factors in the situation to their own advantage. In most of the Government-aided and other private schools the tendency is to employ even well-qualified and experienced teachers at the lowest possible salaries without offering any scale of increment in the future—the Graduate S.T.Cs. getting only Rs. 40|- to Rs. 50|- per month, Under-Graduates S.T.Cs. Rs. 30|- to Rs. 40|-, and Drawing Masters—poor and frightened souls—Rs. 25/- to Rs. 30/- only per month. Many of these schools are run on commercial basis realising good profits so as to add every year to their expenses on large establishments, decorative buildings, etc. But the poor teachers and their future propects never come into their financial outlook! There is no want of them in the market; they are very cheap. They may come and go, but the school-machine can never stop as long as there are pupils to learn.

As regards work, every teacher knows well how these managements take care to see that it is exacted to the fullest extent.

I have tried to give as faithfully as I could here, only a general outline of what is actually happening in many of these schools; and I hope my brother and sister teachers will take up this matter in right earnest for solution to their own good. They must close up their ranks and with unbreakable unity compel the exploiting managements of schools to adopt a uniform and rational scheme of the terms of service and salary and future prospects of increment by bringing to bear Government pressure on them as the conditions now obtain in Bengal, as far as the aided schols are concerned. Government gives grants to these schools and it has therefore the necessary power to make a scheme of teachers' salaries as now obtains in Government schools acceptable to these managements.—Yours, etc.,

"A TEACHER WHO KNOWS."

Bombay, July 25.

"Bogus Medical Degrees"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read with interest your correspondent's letter on "Bogus Medical Degrees" in your Sunday Edition. I do not wish to defend the quack doctors but it will be unfair to classify all doctors as quacks who have not the University degrees. In such an important sphere of life degrees alone cannot be the dividing line. India is a strange land. She once had her own civilisation and her system of medicine was second to none. The Indian physician can still stand and compete with the best doctors of the modern civilisation. In cases where the doctor resorts to injections or operation the Indian physician is able to cure by means of herbs. I cannot but help citing one important case. A few years ago a boy was suffering from acute pain in the stomach. The best medical opinion was invited. The doctors failed to diagnose the case and suggested an operation. Luckily a physician was consulted who diagnosed that there was a worm in the stomach of the child. The case was entrusted to the physician and a few doses of a powder brought out the worm. There are a number of cases which having been pronounced as incurable were successfully treated by the Indian physicians. The modern doctor is too obstinate and narrow-minded, to face facts. He looks at everything Indian as stale and uncivilised. To put a ban on the private practitioners who hold no degrees will be to deprive the suffering humanity of the relief which at times the physician is able to offer in cases where the doctors fail. The ban could only be justified if the doctors guarantee to cure each and every case. At the same time one must remember that the cost of treatment these days is high. Homoeopathy and "Hikmat" will be resorted to by the patients as not only being cheap but highly efficacious. If Mr. "Another Doctor" is ready to see for himself the miracles of the Indian system he may write to me and I will direct him to one of the most successful physicians (without degrees) of Bombay. Fair play and justice at least should be our motto in the case of physical ills of the masses.—Yours, etc.,

MAHFUZE HUSEN.

Villa Maria,
Ardeshir Irani Road,
Poona 2.

Corporation And Dairies

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The resolution mooted by Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin and passed at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the 15th instant, requesting the Municipal Commissioner to report on the advisability or otherwise of metering the water supply to all dairies in Bombay and of charging them at a suitable rate, appears to be a distinct move towards the Corporation's intent to wage war against butter manufacturers and thus encouraging the import of foreign and up-country butter. Perhaps Mr. Hirjibehedin and his supporters little realise that dairies in Bombay are a great advantage to the city and that even without the suggested water-charge they find it difficult to compete with the importers of foreign and up-country butter.

While the Health Department is keen on abrogating the evil of adulteration of milk and butter, the dairy owners are a great help to that department, and if our city fathers are determined to see the end of those 30 dairies existing in the city, the general public will have to be content with the milk and butter vended by irresponsible milkmen some of whose produce is composed of 75 per cent adulteration.

Apart from the above facts, the butter manufacturers are charged higher rents by their landlords for reason of additional water consumption and if at all our benign city fathers cannot see their way to exempting the butter manufacturers from the proposed water-charge, such charge should be made recoverable from the respective landlords instead of burdening the half-starving dairy trade of the city.

The proposed water charge, while being detrimental to dairy-trade, does not foreshow any tangible financial benefit to the Corporation in view of the staff and material required to install and maintain such meters. In my humble opinion, tea shops and restaurants consume more water than an average dairyman as the former require a constant flow of water while the latter may use their water-taps for a few hours of the day. It is surprising, therefore, that the Municipal Commissioner is not requested to maintain a watch over the water consumption by hotels and restaurants.

It is, however, hoped that our generous-hearted Corporators will reconsider their decision at a future meeting and thus eliminate the alarm caused among dairy-owners.—Yours, etc.,

"TOMAHAWK."

Dr. Miss E. K. J. Ammal, who is the only lady scientist in the Agricultural Department of India, will sail shortly for London to attend the Botanical Conference to be held in September next.

Mysore Letter

GIRL PRODIGY HONOURED

Proposed Railway Extension Scheme

(From Our Correspondent.)

MYSORE, July 22.

Kumari Bhyramma, a 11 year old girl of Bangalore who broke the world record in endurance swimming for her age, was the recipient of numerous congratulations and costly presents at a public meeting held last evening. Mr. B. J. Kesava Iyengar, Deputy Commissioner, presided. Hundreds of people had gathered to greet this young girl.

After music and a congratulatory address Mrs. Brijana Nehra made a short speech congratulating Kumari Bhyramma for her amazing performance. She hoped that women of India would not be slow in emulating the example of this little girl by taking to such innocent sports as swimming.

Mr. M. A. Sreenivasan, Municipal President and others also spoke highly appreciating her courage and adventurous spirit.

A gold chain with a medal was presented to her on behalf of the Mysore Citizens. Mr. B. R. Sreenivasa Rao her swimming instructor was also presented with a gold medal.

It will be remembered in this connection, Kumari Bhyramma performed 12 hours' endurance swimming with hand cuffs on last month.

Proposed Railway Extension

The question of extending Railway from Charnarajanagar to Satyamangalam figured very prominently at a discussion held at Ooty recently when Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner of Railways was present. In this connection, it is said, a conference of Railway authorities in South India will be held at Madras next month. Mr. P. R. Rau it is expected will participate in the discussions. Mysore Railways will be represented by its Agent, Mr. H. D. Sinclair. It will be interesting to know some details of the scheme.

In 1918, at the suggestion of the Mysore Dist: Board, Mysore Durbar ordered an investigation into the praticability or otherwise of taking Mysore State section of the Nanjangud Erode Railway via Santemarahalli in order to bring T. Narasipur, Kollegal and Yelandur nearer the line. Mr. Rice the then Superintending Engineer investigated this and reported that while there was no difficulty from an Engineering point of view, it was inadvisable to adopt a circuitous alignment for Nanjangud-Chamarajanagar Railway which would ultimately be a part of through trunk line. This view was accepted by the Government and Chamarajanagar line was built on direct alignment.

Heavy Compensation

The proposed line has to traverse on black cotton soil necessitating heavy compensation being paid. At the rate of Rs. 75,000 per mile, which is considered as reasonable, the estimated cost would amount to Rs. 16, 50,000 for 22 miles yielding in return net earning of Rs. 77,750 or 4.7 per cent. on the capital outlay, which would be for the first year and assuring that an increase in 25 per cent. in 6 years and the return would mount up to 6 per cent. from the 6th year.

As to the disirability of the Extension, the report finally adds that the construction of this line at a very early date is very desirable from all points of view.

Our Suburban Letter

FREE PUBLIC DISPENSARY

Mr. M. H. Vora's Offer To Vile Parla Municipality

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, July 28.

Free medical relief in the Bombay Suburbs is practically non-existent barring a few small dispensaries that are run by the District Local Board. It is, therefore, gratifying to learn that a public-spirited citizen of Parla, Mr. Monji Haridas Vora has offered to the Vile Parla Municipality his house and property worth about Rs. 20,000, out of the income of which, a free dispensary should be opened and maintained for the general public. The Municipality will have to contribute about Rs. 100 a month as their share for the up-keep of the dispensary. The proposal will be considered at the meeting of the Municipality early next week.

SUBURBAN SCHOOL BOARD.

Elections of the members to the Bombay Suburban School Board from the various constituencies are over and Government nominations of three members are overdue. The Municipalities and Notified Area Committees in the suburban area send one representative each on the Board and this time, it was the turn of the Kurla Municipality to send a representative but that body having been superseded some time ago, Mr Simms, the Administrator wrote to the School Board that he would himself represent the Municipality. Government having found that he could not properly represent the Municipality, asked him to tender his resignation which he did some time ago but as the new Board is not fully constituted, Mr. Simms' resignation could not be considered. If and when his resignation is accepted, the School Board will call upon the Juhu Municipality to elect a representative to represent Municipal interests.

QUETTA RELIEF FUNDS.

Mr. Ceasar De'Mello, the President of the Vile Parla Municipality is collecting funds for the relief of Quetta sufferers and has already sent to the Collector a sum of Rs. 700 to be forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy. The Vile Parla Congress Committee started some time ago another fund which has also been liberally subscribed. This amount will be handed over to Babu Rajendra Prasad for relief, work.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6).

represents a signal and well-merited condemnation of a Government to whose weak and shifty conduct of foreign affairs has now been added a blunt refusal to take any effective measures to stimulate national recovery or grapple vigorously with the problem of unemployment. However, as the 'News-Chronicle" so earnestly pointed out after the result, unless the drive against the Government is conducted with greater effect and greater unity by the various progressive elements in the political field, "the General Election is unlikely to evict an Administration whose continuance in office would be a public misfortune."

British Legion And Germany

When the Prince of Wales first made his proposal for a delegation of the British Legion to visit Germany, it was generally welcomed. Now, there is a change of view. The 'Manchester Guardian" writes, "There is nothing that completely corresponds to the British Legion in Germany, but the nearest to it is the Stalhelm. If the British Legion, had really been invited in order to meet German ex-Servicemen, the Stalhelm would have been the organisation most fitted to give the visitors a welcome. But the members of the Legion were not invited for that purpose; they were invited solely in order that their visit might be used as propaganda for the Nazi dictatorship ..... That Jews were mobbed and beaten in the streets of Berlin during the visit is a phenomenon that may also have given them occasion for further thought on the character and the methods of of their hosts."

And here is an extract from the "Daily Express" which is owned by the press—Lord Beaverbrook. It wrote on the same subject on Wednesday. "Civilised countries watch aghast the brutalities of the latest Nazi Jewish programme. While hopeful British Legionaries shake hands with Hitler, Goering jails Dr. Husum, leader of Kiel Steel Helmet old soldiers. He dared to warn his friends that if he died suddenly it would not be because he had committed suicide. He goes to a concentration camp for "vile slander of the police'."

From report, received late last night we find that while the German Steel Helmet leaders are entertaining the British Legion delegation in Berlin their Nazi opponents have chosen this time to start the work of breaking up the organisation throughout the country.

Italy And Abyssinia

The Abyssinian situation is as grave as ever. Still there appears on the horizon certain symptoms of bluff on both sides—Italy and Abyssinia—which may be a signal to come to terms after making a great show of face-saving bravery. Mussolini has given up talking in terms of thousands and is now promising an army of a quarter million best fighters equipped with armaments that mechanical and chemical sciences and forge. Further more, the Duce has promised to go to Africa at once to inspire his men with courageous words about the ancient Roman Empire, the honour of the Italian nation, the rights of the White-man over the Black and then to march his Fascist lads into the valley of death. Of course, unlike the declaration of the King of Abyssinia. Il Duce will himself return to his palace in Rome. This has not frightened Haile Salassie, the Emperor of Abyssinia, though it has caused much consternation in British pacifist and anti-war circles. Haile Salassie made a momentous declaration on Thursday afternoon, which has no doubt caused a deep impression in Whitehall. He talked of collecting an army of a full million and he declared that he was preparing to march at its head on a white charger. He has promised his own blood and life if necessary into a fight for the honour of his country. He has talked of marching into the mountain passage and deserts or thick jungles with his men armed with long spears and short daggers to be on the look-out for unfortunate Italians. He too declares the glory of ancient Ethiopia that has preserved her freedom from times immemorial and has exhorted his followers that to die for freedom is better than to live in slavery.

Such high-sounding words spoken on both sides in modern politics mean the language of a barter. The Italians are roaring in Rome with anger at the practice of slavery in some parts of Abyssinia. However, the outside world knows very well the prevalent system of land serfs in the Italian Colonies in Africa in and around Tripoli. In this case both are able to play at Christianity and Mussolini is unfortunately, not in a position to invoke Christendom to let him wage a war on some heathen since the present Emperor of Abyssinia is a very religious Christian known and a believer in the leadership of His Holiness the Pope who is such a close neighbour of Mussolini.

Amusing Explanation

The British press is enjoying itself by describing the different methods with which Mussolini is preparing himself for his so-called attack on Abyssinia in October next. Much fuss is being made in Fleet Street of Mussolini's mobilisation of lemons as well as men for his campaign in Abyssinia where, according to his own words spoken as he stood on a cannon, "Italy has always defeated Black races." That Mussolini is "cornering" lemons leaves no room for doubt in view of the fact that during the last two weeks in June, 1935, the consignment of lemons reaching London from Italy were 38,000, as against 120,000 last year. The price of a lemon in London to-day, a Covent Garden dealer told me varies from 2d. to 3d. Even at that price not every fruiter can supply us one. Nor is the quality always reliable. But here is another amusing explanation for this shortage. "Mussolini is going to Abyssinia," announced a London store, 'Haile Selassie's niece says her uncle has been preparing for war for six years. The water supply is bad in Abyssinia and the Emperor is buying up all the lemons he can lay hands on."

BARODA STATE BUDGET

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail).

The estimates of the state budget for the year 1935-36 are now made available by Mr. R. S. Mane Patil, Accountant-General of Baroda State.

This year the Government of Baroda has to depend upon surpluses for meeting the State expenditure, and the history of last 20 years or more shows, that it is for the first time that such a thing has happened.

It may be mentioned here that His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda granted liberal remissions and suspensions to the extent of Rs. 75 lakhs in land revenue last year, to relieve peasants who had suffered much due to frost.

The total receipts are estimated at Rs. 261,37,307 as against Rs. 26,271,943 actuals of 1933-34 and revised estimates of 1934-35 (nine months) of Rs. 19,860,000. The total expenditure for 1935-36 is estimated of Rs. 24,609,112 leaving a balance of Rs. 15,28,195 for the year. The expenditure for 1933-34 was Rs. 22,890,367 and revised budget estimates for 1934-35 come to Rs. 22,515,500.

A.so available in a new tube containing smaller tablets at annas 10 nett per tube.

Kemal Pasha On Fortification Of Dardanelles

Conditions Have Changed Since Lausanne Treaty, He Says

The following interview published by an Egyptian newspaper has caused considerable sensation in this country, the people of which are still deeply interested in Turkey not merely because it is a great Muslim Power but because Turkish blood is running in the viens of many Egyptian families who inter-married long ago with the Turks (writes the Cairo correspondent of the "Hindu.")

The first question that was asked of him was: Do you think war is likely to break out in the near future?

Mustapha Kemal, recently renamed Kemal Ataturk (father of the Turks), lifted his bright blue eyes from the gold service of his dining table in the Dolma Bagtcha Palace, which had been the home of the Sultans before Kemal Pasha became President of the Turkish Republic; his gaze wandered thuoghtfully through the window across the Bosphorus to the flickering lights on the Asian shore as he said:—"We must not talk of the near future, the danger of war exists in the present."

Asked whether the political situation in Europe was more critical than it had been some months ago he replied:—"It is worse—a great deal worse. Some insincere leaders who do not foresee the seriousness of war, have made themselves factors of aggression. Apparently they have deceived their nations by misrepresentations and abuse of nationalism and tradition. In order to avoid chaos in these critical hours the time has come for the masses to make their own decisions and place the responsibility of leadership in the hands of conscientious persons of excellent character and high morals and this should be done as soon as possible."

IF WAR BROKE OUT.

After a little pause, Ataturk, the hero of Gallipoli and the war for his country's independence, who had overcome all obstacles in the way of his ascent to the most powerful dictatorship in the world, said: 'If war should break out with the suddenness of a bomb explosion, nations ought not to hestitate to combine their armed resistance and resources against the aggressor. To avoid war and prevent it, the most rapid and effective measure is to build up international organizations which would make clear to any would-be aggressor that he will not get away with it."

Kemal believes that the ultimate value of regional pacts is the conclusion of a general pact to include all nations. He said that the most urgent need at the present time is for neighbouring countries to discuss each other's particular needs and problems. Moreover, regional treaties have already proved their worth towards maintaining peace.

U. S. CAN'T KEEP ALOOF.

Asked whether he thought, in the event of war, that America can maintain her policy of neutrality, he replied:—"Impossible Impossible. If war breaks out the high place held by the United States of America in the comity of nations will surely be affected. Whatever their georgraphical location, nations are bound to each other by many ties. Consider the nations of the world as dwellers in a big house of several apartments, the United States occupying the most luxurious suite. If some of the tenants set it on fire, obviously it would impossible for any one to escape the effects of the conflagration. Just so with war. The United States could not possibly remain aloof." Moreover, he added, America, as a great and powerful nation of world interests would never allow herself to sink politically and economically into a second rank position.

Asked if he thought that the League of Nations was an effective instrument for preserving world peace, he replied: "The League of Nations has not yet proved itself a definite and effective instrument. On the other hand, it is the only organisation to-day through which all nations can work towards the realisation of a common goal.'

Idealist Ataturk, whom 14 millions of Turks regard as the saviour of their country, continued: "I believe that if there is to be any enduring peace, international measures must also be taken to improve the conditions of the masses, prosperity must take the place of hunger and oppression. The citizen of the world must be educated away from jealousy and greed and hate." This he emphasised with one of the frequent and vigorous gestures of his sensitive hands.

Do you fear the spread of Bolshevism in Turkey? he was next asked and Kemal replied: 'There will be no Bolshevism in Turkey because the first aim of the Turkish Government is to give freedom and happiness to the people. We take as good care of our civilian population as we do of our soldiers. There is no unemployment in Turkey and workers are given the means of welcome relaxation during their leisure."

DARDANELLES.

Answering the question why Turkey wanted to fortify the Dardanelles Kemal said: "The world situation and other conditions have changed since the Lausanne Treaty, when Turkey, agreed to leave the Straits open. The Straits divide the Turkish territory into two parts. Consequently, the fortification of this waterway is of great importance to the security and defence of Turkey. It is also a vital factor in international relations. Such a key position cannot be left at the mercy of any adventurous aggressor. Turkey must prevent would-b breakers of the prevent from passing through the Straits in order to make war on one another. She will never allow that."

Asked why he dihliked being called dictator, Kemal Ataturk replied: "I am not a dictator. And yet I am the greatest dictator. They say that I have power and I have. There is nothing I want to do that I cannot do. But a do not wish to be brutal. A dictator, to me, is one who imposes his will on others. I prefer to rule by winning hearts, not by breaking them."

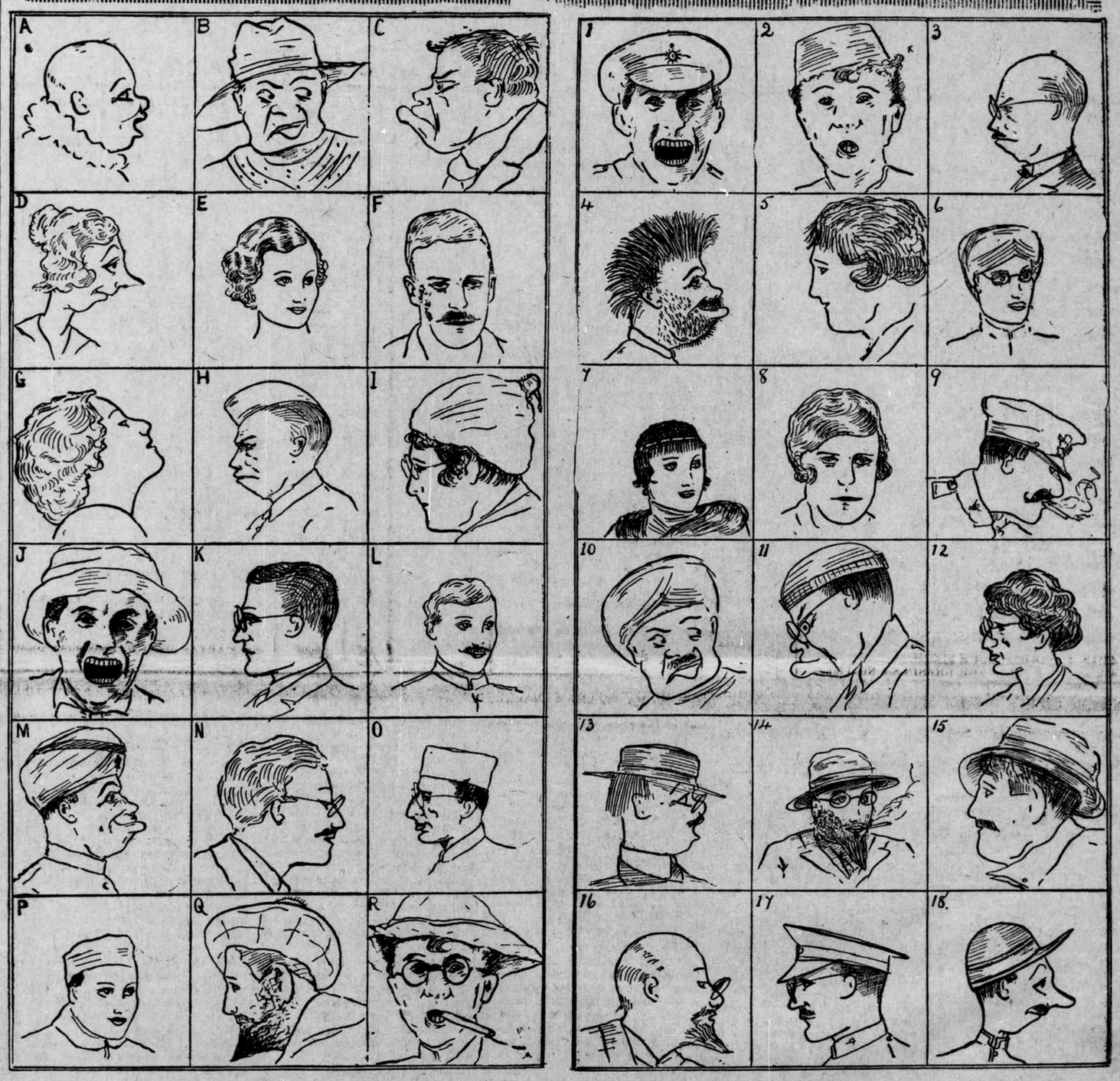
Neither does he like the title of Ghazi (the Conqueror) but prefers to be caled simply Ataturk, the name bestowed upon him by the people, meaning the Father of the Turks.

In repose, his face is sternlipped and tragic. Even when he is merry, his eyes retain their glint of steel.

Asked if he were happy, he replied: "Yes, because I am successful. And because I attained success through my own efforts. No single human being ever helped me. No power beyond myself. It was my own determination which made me achieve the goal I had set for myelf."

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



In this Competition you are asked to do the work of a detective—so let us see how you do it.

The persons illustrated in the series marked A, B, C, ... disguise themselves in different ways and manners as shown in the series of pictures marked 1, 2, 3 ..... For instance the man shown in "H" has disguised himself by putting on Moustache and glasses as illustrated in No. 3. One, therefore, puts "3" against "H" in the Coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 21st July, 28th July and 4th August, 1935. Closing Date 7th August, 1935.

Turkey Bans Religious Garments In Public

Adoption Of "English Week" Is Another Recent Innovation Officially Decreed

Since the Mohammedan religion was disestablished in Turkey and the Republican People's party, which is the only existing political party, ordained that henceforth Turkey should be a lay State, various measures have been taken to assure that there shall be no parade of religion, which, according to principles lately enunciated at the party's congress in Angora, shall henceforth be "the private concern of the individual,' says Mr. J. W. Kernick, in a cable to the "New York Times."

The restrictions have been variously received by the people concerned. Many priests have welcomed the change—the former Patriarch recommended its voluntary adoption some years ago—and only the nuns seriously resent it.

The Greek priests whose voluminous cassocks and quaint hats, resembling more than anything else an old-fashioned top hat inverted, so often caught the eye in the streets of Istanbul, have now trimmed their flowing beards and cut their hair, which they used to wear in a bob, and may be seen in double-breasted suits ties and Homburg hats, all of black. They look somewhat sheepish, but in the heat and dust of the Turkish Summer they must at least be grateful for the lighter garments.

ANOTHER RECENT CHANGE.

Another recent change that is consistent with the lay principles of modern Turkey is the adoption of what is called the English week.

When the Turks were a happy-go-lucky nation, despising commerce, which they left to the Christian and Jewish elements of the population, the observance of Firday as a weekly day of rest was not a matter of vital importance. Recently however, the Turks, taking over the country trade themselves and closing down all business on Friday, have been seriously handicaped for with other European countries making holidays of Saturday afternoon and Sunday it has meant that Turkey's commercial dealings with the outside world have been limited practically to four days of the week.

As has been seen on so many previous occasions during the new republic's life, no change is too great to dare if President Mustafa Kemal Ataturk and his followers are convinced that it is essential for the country's progress.

MURDER HEARD ON 'PHONE

Wife Killed For Refusing Kiss

VANNES (France), By Mail.

The murder of a girl-bridge that was heard over the telephone had its sequel here, when Michel Henriot, her youthful husband, was charged at the Assizes with the crime.

The girl's body, mutilated by five bullets, was found only a few months after their marriage in their lonely home on the cliffs of Brittany.

A telephone operator, receiving a call, heard shrieks, the noise of falling furniture, and the sound of shots, and the police were sent to the house.

Henriot is alleged to have insured his wife without her knowledge for £19,000. So great was the interest in the case that excursions were run from distant points for the trial and over 3,000 requests for seats were received.

SMUGGLED INTO COURT.

When Henriot entered the dock a cry went up from the packed court. He had been smuggled into the building an hour earlier.

The President described Henriot's sickly childhood, violent tempers, and cruelty to animals. When a matrimonial advertisement brought him into touch with Georgette Deglave neither family revealed the defects and weaknesses of their children.

Georgette's letters to her sister told how her husband forced her to run naked along the cliffs and threatened her with a revolver.

They described also how she threw saucepans at his head and put salt in his coffee.

While the President enumerated these scenes Henriot quietly nodded his head affirmatively.

"SO USED TO SHOOTING."

Henriot, in evidence, said that he tried to kiss his wife, but she refused and slapped him. He seized a poker and struck her on the head.

When asked how it was that he fired five times, loading the gun between each shot, he replied. "I am so used to shooting that I acted automatically."

"I regret my act," he said later. "I felt remorse in prison, where I had nightmares."

Three medical witnesses said Henriot was a degenerate and abnormal.

Baroda, July 27.—The Baroda City Municipality has sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. The Gujarati Sahitya Sabha of Baroda has appointed a Managing Committee for celebrating His Highness' Diamond Jubilee.—United Press.

Quetta Policy Holders Insured
WITH THE
VENUS ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
CHANDNI CHOWK, DELHI.

A list of our Quetta Policy-holders with their addresses is given hereunder.

We request the heirs of the deceased policy holders out of the above list to submit their claim papers immediately, to enable us to settle their claims quickly.

The Company will issue duplicate policies without any extra charge where original policies are missing.

We request the various Relief Committees and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan to kindly help us in tracing out the claimants.

In the case of surviving policy holders, a year's premium from the date of the disaster will be advanced by the Company, and the policies will be kept running.

Our Agents in the Punjab, N. W. F. P., Sind and U. P. have been instructed to give full help to the claimants in making up and submitting the claim papers.

MANAGER
The Venus Assurance Co., Ltd., Delhi.

Quetta Policy Holders.

S. No.	POLICY No.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE POLICY HOLDER.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE NOMINEE.	REMARKS.
1.	76765	CHANO DEVI W/o Mr. Tara Singh.	Mr. Sarup Singh Sahni S/o Mr. Hari Singh Sahni, Commercial Press, Quetta.	
2.	84061	CHANAN DEVI W/o P. Devi Dayal.	P. Devi Dayal, Signaller, N. W. R., Quetta.	
3.	84062	DEVI DAYAL S/o P. Thakar Das.	Chanan Devi D/o P. Gobind Ram C/o P. Devi Dayal, Signaller, N. W. R., Quetta.	
4.	78258	MEHTA TEJA SINGH S/o Mehta Narinjan Das	Nanak Devi D/o L. Gokal Chand C/o Mehta Teja Singh and Co., Contractors, Quetta.	
5.	89908	SM. INDER WATI W/o Mr. Buthan Singh.	Kundan Singh S/o Mr. Purban Singh, St. John Mills, Quetta	
6.	89894	DR. P. A. MARK, I/C of Mission Dhader and Mastung Road.	Sm. Dulari Mark W/o Dr. P. A. Mark I/c of Mission, Dhadar and Mastung Road.	
7.	82934	GULAB DEVI D/o Kalyan Singh Sahni.	Mr. Hari Singh, Proprietor, Commercial Press, Quetta.	
8.	36557	BAI NANA BAI widow of Mehta Nagindas.	Shah Vadi Lal S/o Mr. Nagindas, St. John Mill, Quetta	
9.	78296	TARA SINGH SAHANI S/o Hari Singh Sahni of Balkesar, Teh.Chakwal (Jhelum).	Ishar Singh S/o Sarup Singh, Commercial Press, Quetta.	
10.	49418	L. BADU RAM S/o L. Jatto Ram.	Ram Chand S/o Seth Gulab Rai, C/o L. Ram Chand Kalro, Store Keeper, M. M. S., Quetta.	
11.	32529	KARAM DEVI C/o S. Budh Singh.	S. Budh Singh, Checker, 'G' Supply Depot Coy., Quetta.	
12.	54663	SM. TULSI BAI W/o Seth Mul Chand.	Mr. Bhagwan Das S/o Lakmi Chand C/o Chhangomal Samal Das, Quetta.	
13.	14283	DIWAN CHHUTAN LAL S/o Diwan Chelaram Hd. Clerk, Divisional Supdt., Office, N. W. R., Quetta.	Sm. Bishan Devi W/o Mehta Mangat Rai C/o Diwan Chhutanlal, Quetta.	
14.	76295	BASANT SINGH CHHATRI S/o Mehtab-Singh Vill: Lila P. O. Mandi Serai, Jullundur.	Kabul Singh Chhatri S/o Basant Singh, Lila, P. O. Mandi Serai, Distt. Jullundur	
15.	45618	SARUP SINGH SAHNI S/o Hari Singh Sahni.	Parmeshri Devi D/o Kalyan Singh C/o Commercial Press, Quetta.	
16.	45619	PARMESHRI DEVI W/o Mr. Sarup Singh.	Mr. Sarup Singh, Commercial Press, Quetta.	
17.	21854	SM. TEJI BAI W/o L. Bhagwandas.	L. Bhagwan Das, Chhabra, Guard, Prem Gali, Pokhar Das St., Near Fruit Market, Quetta.	
18.	43130	MR. REWA CHAND CHANDMAL KIRPALANI.	Sm. Sitabai W/o Dr. R. C. Kirpalani, Imperial Medical Hall, Club Road, Quetta.	
19.	43131	SM. SITABAI W/o Dr. R. C. Kirpalani.	Dr. R. C. Kirpalani, Imperial Medical Hall, Club Road, Quetta.	
20.	43237	SAHIB SINGH S/o Nihal Singh.	S. Gopal Singh Bhasin, Clerk, 'G' Supply Depot Co., Quetta.	
21.	43144	SARDAR BUDH SINGH.	do.	
22.	43236	MEHTABSINGH BHASIN S/o Nihal Singh	do.	
23.	43142	MST. AMIR-UN-NAZA.	Mr. Abdur Rahman, Clerk, 'G' Supply Depot Coy., Quetta.	
24.	36552	S. MANGAN SINGH C/o Thakur Kundan-singh.	Thakur Kundan Singh, St. John Mills, Quetta.	
25.	36553	MR. AMIR MOHD.	Mr. Abdur Rahman Clerk, I. A. C., 'G' Supply Depot Coy. Quetta.	
26.	36558	S. GANESH DEVI C/o Mr. B. L. Soni.	Mr. Bihari Lal Soni, St. John Mills, Quetta.	
27.	36559	S. KAHAN SINGH.	Sardar Gurdit Singh Chhatwal, Store Keeper, 'G' Supply Depot Co., Quetta.	
28.	37724	SM. KESARBAI C/o Mr. Tota Ram of Gorwalla.	L. Tota Ram of Gorwalla, St. John Mills, Quetta.	
29.	37730	SM. JASSIBAI C/o Mr. Udho Das.	Mr. Udho Das, St. John Mills, Quetta.	
30.	78578	SM. KARTAR DEVI W/o Mr. Jai Singh.	Mr. Jai Singh Commercial Press, Quetta.	
31.	82930	SM. DAROPATI DEVI W/o Mr. Nanak-singh.	Mr. Ram Singh S/o Mr. Nanak Singh, Commercial Press, Quetta.	
32.	82931	MR. NANAKSINGH S/o Mr. Jowahar Singh.	Mr. Jai Singh S/o Mr. Nanak Singh, Commercial Press, Quetta.	
33.	82932	MR. KALYAN SINGH S/o Mr. Lakhu Shah.	Mr. Sarup Singh, Commercial Press, Quetta.	
34.	85149	MR. DABORSH S/o Mr. Panalal Jones Singha.	Mr. Pana Lal Jones Singha, Compositor, Western Command Press, Quetta.	
35.	85151	MR. PANA LAL JONES SINGHA S/o Mr. D. Singha.	Mrs. Daborh W/o Mr. Penna Lal, Western Command Press, Quetta.	
36.	72661	SM. BHAGWANTI W/o Mr. Nilkhi Chand.	Mr. Nilkhi Chand, Clerk, C. M. A.'s Office, Quetta.	
37.	76222	MR. JHANGI RAM S/o Malik Notandas.	Sm. Bhani Bai D/o Mr. Rochan Lal C/o Mr. Jhang Ram, Moti Ram Street, Quetta.	
38.	3215	MR. GIRDHAR DUTT KATHURIA C/o Hakim Lakshmidas Jankidas, Bazar Chaman, Quetta.		
39.	1297	MR. AMIR MOHD. Sub Overseer, M. B. S. Office, Quetta.		
40.	1893C	SM. RUPA DEVI JAWAR SINGH C/o Mr. Raghunath Singh, Motor Driver, Civil Veterinary Hospital, Quetta.		
41.	82748	BISHESHAR DIAL, Signaller.	Sm. Sarjo Devi W/o Mr. Bisheshar Dial, Signaller, N. W. R., Quetta.	
42.	93694	MR. BAKSHIRAM GULATI, Depot Acctt., Heavy Repair Shop, M. T. II Class.	Sm. Kartar Devi W/o Mr. Bakshi Ram Gulati, Depot Accountant, Heavy Repair Workshop, M. T. II Class Yata Road, Babu Mohalla, Quetta.	
43.	93693	SM. KARTAR DEVI W/o Bakshiram Gulati	Bakshiram Gulati -do-	

Encroachment Upon States' Autonomy

Reversion To Autocratic Government By Governor-Generals

The "Servant of India" writes:-

The rulers of Indian States have very successfully withstood so far inroads upon their internal autonomy. But an amendment made in Clause 45 in the House of Lords on 3rd July infringes their autonomy in such a grave manner as to arouse, we have no doubt, loud and excited protests from all over the States as soon as it becomes known to Their Highnesses what Their Lordships' House has done. Clause 45 is the Clause which comes into effect when for some reason or other the federal part of the constitution breaks down. This Clause gives power to the Governor-General to suspend the constitution, either in whole or in part, as the emergency may require, and assume to himself whatever functions and powers he may deem necessary. He may, for instance, set aside the federal legislature and issue edicts which, while the emergency lasts, will have the force of laws duly passed by the federal legislature.

Their Highnesses will kindly note the words of the Secretary of State: the new sub-section will give "permanency" to laws which are enacted by the Governor-General during the period of the suspension of the constitution. Now, does not this mean in effect that the constitution will remain suspended permanently? Does not this Clause now revert to the position which it originally occupied before amendments were introduced into it in the House of Commons in order to allay the States' apprehensions? The States had feared that the emergency would continue indefinitely and that the federal machinery would cease to come into operation for a longer time than they would care to contemplate. They, therefore, said to the British Government:

FIX TIME LIMIT.

"This will not do. Fix a time limit for the duration of the emergency, after which the federal constitution must be brought into operation. It may be that the constitution would require some amendments before it can be brought into effect, in which case these amendments must be such as will meet with our consent. If our consent is not forthcoming to any amendments that you may deem necessary, you must stipulate here and now that you will bring into force the constitution as it existed before the emergency arose. We shall submit for a maximum period of three years to the exercise by the Governor-General of powers intended by the constitution to be exercised by the various federal bodies. When these three years are over, the constitution must resume operation exactly in the form in which we have agreed to it. We cannot permit any changes in it without our consent. Nor can we permit any legislative or executive measures taken by the Governor-General in abnormal conditions to continue in operation." To this the Government promised to adhere, but by the new sub-section they have gone completely back on their promises.

REVERSION TO AUTOCRACY

They promised that the special measures which the Governor-General might feel compelled to take in an emergency would be in force for three years at the outside. Now they say that the special legislative measures which the Governor-General might adopt would be in force, not only during the three years of the emergency, but even afterwards; that in fact they would be the permanent laws of the country. The laws which neither British India representatives nor the States' representatives in the federal legislative have helped pass, but which the Governor-General in his discretion has adopted without consulting either of them would be binding upon them for all time. This means clearly a reversion as a permanent feature of the constitution to autocratic government by the Governor-General. The danger that the Princes saw in the breakdown provisions of Clause 45 was that the autocratic powers with which the Governor-General would be invested thereby for use in an emergency would continue to be used by him even when the emergency was past. They tried to guard against this danger by imposing a limit of time on the operation of these powers and by providing that if within this limit the powers could not be abandoned, the federation in order to establish which they had surrendered their own authority would be considered as having lapsed and that they would once again be in possession of all their pre-federation authority. The Government, having agreed to respect these claims, now say: "It is true we had promised that the extraordinary measures which the Governor-General may take when the constitution is suspended will not have more than three years' life, but the laws which he may enact within this period will be an exception. These laws will come handy to him, and they will be treated as permanent laws, although they were enacted without reference to you." The plain meaning of this is that, though in form the emergency is limited to three years, in fact it continues for ever, and the special laws adopted will remain in being for ever—until the federal legislature repeals them.

UNLIKE BRITISH INDIANS

The Princes as a body have been very wide awake in this matter of federation, and it cannot be that such a flagrant violation of the pledge given to them as is involved in sub-section (5) of Clause 45 has not been noticed by them. They must have received the House of Lords proceedings by telegraph as we got them by air mail. We are certain that the new sub-section has caused them grave concern and that they are already considering what steps to take in the matter. They are probably already in consultation with Warden Road. They are also in the happy position of extorting full concurrence with their views from the British Government. In this they are very unlike British Indian politicians. While these have failed all along the line in obtaining any the least satisfaction on constitutional reforms, they have succeeded all along the line—so far. In this particular matter of constitutional breakdown, for instance, the House of Lords has also made a similar amendment in Clause 93 relating to the breakdown of the provincial machinery, by which any special laws made by the Governor in an emergency will be the permanent laws of the Province. But British India has confessedly no power to resist such a provision. Moreover, Clause 93 does not contain a sub-section as Clause 45 does limiting the operation of the special measures taken in an emergency to three years. The British Government had made no pledge to British India. But they had made a pledge to the Princes. We have no doubt that if the Princes will put their point with their accustomed forcefulness they will succeed here also, but if they should fail we for ourselves feel certain that they will refuse to join the federation. With the ill-will that has been created in British India the emergencies will not be infrequent, to meet which Clause 45 has been devised and if the British Government, taking advantage of such emergencies, will keep permanently in force laws which may be repugnant to the Princes, we cannot but feel that the Princes will wash their hands of federation. They will never allow such a serious encroachment on their internal autonomy to be made.

GUIDE TO AEROPLANES

Beacon Lights On Hyderabad Fort

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 26.

The Government have fixed a beacon light, which works the night over on the top of the Hyderabad Fort in order to guide the Aeroplanes, that fly during night between Karachi and Calcutta for Air mails.

BAR'S TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. DAMLE

Thana Association Hangs Portrait In Court Library

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 27.

The portrait of the late Mr. B.R. Damle, a prominent pleader of Thana, was unveiled this afternoon in the hall of the District Court library at a special meeting of the Thana Bar Association held under the presidency of Rao Bahadur B. H. Shringarpure.

On this occasion a large number of the member of the legal profession were present.

To-day four months ago Mr. Damle died of pneumonia after a brief illness of about a week at an age of 38 only.

This memorial was raised by subscription from the local practitioners.

(Continued from Column 7)

man in Kenya had to pay not more on his income than £3 per year. There was an illustration that every black man could see for himself.

NO RIGHTS FOR NATIVES.

The Union of South Africa wanted to annex three areas not in the Dominion—Bechunaland, Basutoland, and Swasiland. So far our Government had not made any formal reply, but had inquired as to the Union's native policy. The policy issued this week included no political rights for the 5,500,000 natives as against 1,500,000 whites.

APPALLING DEATH RATE.

The black man had need of our knowledge. The rate of infant mortality was from 200 to 400 per 1,000, and in some areas 900 per 1,000. That was a rate that our medical science could alter, but we did not see it was our duty to give that knowledge. Whether the black man would have it depended on whether the working class movements would not only take control of their own lives, but would realise their responsibilities towards those from whose exploitation our working class had indirectly benefited—United Press.

Revolt Of Subject Races Against White Domination

Horrabin Says Poverty In India Is Greater To-day Than Before Establishment Of British Rule

HOW JAPAN ROSE TO POWER

LONDON, (By Mail).

The revolt of subject races against white domination was the theme of two lectures by Mr. J. G. Horrabin, who is well-known for his cartoons and maps, at a one-day school held at the Lady Florence Institute, Deptford. S. E. under the auspices of the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society's education department, Guild Council, and local guilds. The meetings were convened by Deptford Women's Guild, and Mrs. Slade (chairman of that guild) presided.

In his first lecture, entitled "The Revolt of Asia," Mr. Horrabin said the revolt was in part against that British Empire which was now being celebrated all over the country. A large proportion of the people over whom the Union Jack waved did not regard that flag with quite the unmitigated enthusiasm that we sometimes thought they did.

RIGHT TO SELF-GOVERNMENT.

All people, whoever they might be, preferred to govern themselves, and they had a feeling that they had a right to govern themselves. The revolt of those vast continents, Asia and Africa was against the dominance not only of Britain, but of the Continent of Europe. This quite small continent of Europe had in the past three or four centuries come to dominate a large proportion of the globe; but Europe had not always dominated the rest of the world. The white-men had gained their dominance because of certain conditions—chiefly the superiority they gained in navigation and in killing machinery.

RISE OF JAPAN.

Discussing the rise of Japan as a great Power, Mr. Horrabin said the rulers of Japan saw what had happened to India and China, and they decided they would get the knowledge, machinery, and experience which would enable them to play the white-man's game. An amazing revolution, engineered and planned by the rulers of Japan, turned Japan into a modern nation on the European style. They did it so effectively that Japan was able to export goods to all parts of the globe and undersell its competitors. In making war on China, on Russia in 1904-5, in fighting to preserve the independence of Korea and then annexing Korea, in setting up Manchukuo as a nominally independent State, Japan was behaving on the best Western Christian model, and no capitalist State had any right to express horror at the way she had acted. Europe had had to admit into the most exclusive ruling powers of the world an Asiatic nation, the Japanese.

POVERTY OF INDIA.

It was beyond doubt that the poorest country in the world was British India. The total income per head of these islands (British isles), was about £50 a head, and we knew what poverty there could be in this country consistent with that figure. The figure in India was £2 per head. It was an historical fact that poverty in India to-day was greater than before British rule. In part at least this was due to the destruction of Indian village industries in the interests of industries of Lancashire.

IN AFRICA.

Turning to Africa, Mr. Horrabin said that to compel the Kenya natives to work for wages it was decreed that taxes must be paid in money. The standard rate of wages was three hours for a penny—an income of £5 a year-out of which 28s. had to be paid in taxation. The richest white

(Continued in Column 5)

Spring and the Blood

THE STIMULATING AND STRAINING EFFECTS ON THE SYSTEM, CAUSED BY THE CHANGE OF SEASON. SKIN DISEASES, BOILS, CARBUNCLES. BAD LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, FEMALE AILMENTS.

Boils, Carbuncles, Skin diseases

In spring, a sort of internal revolution takes place in the system. All the impurities accumulated during the winter are suddenly stirred. Then, eruptions—acne, herpes, eczema—break out, or psoriasis, or sycosis or erythema suddenly reappear. Boils and carbuncles begin to suppurate and increase in number in the neck or back. Painful deposits form in the muscles of sufferers from gout and rheumatism, their joints crack, and attacks occur with more violence than ever. In the case of persons with a bad circulation, the legs swell and the legs are deformed by recurrent ulcers. The sufferer from hardened arteries is anxious about the pressure of his blood and the abnormal amount of urea it contains, as these are always symptoms of serious trouble. Numerous female ailments then make their appearance, especially if the woman is nearing, or already affected by, the change of life; growths and tumours often develop in this season. It is easy to see how necessary it is to stop this invasion and to neutralise the impurities, by immediately taking a blood "purifying" cure with.

Pains Gout, Rheumatism

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Colour Bar Against Indians

Ban On Their Admission To London Swimming Pool To Be Fought To Bitter End

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, July 20.
(By Air Mail.)

The unfortunate experience of the two Indian students at a Swimming Pool on the outskirt of London reported last week has caused much pain in Indian circle. A serious view is being taken of the whole episode not only by Indian leaders at present in London but also by some of the British friends of these young Indians.

This week I had a talk with Mr. Bashir Ahmed, one of the victims of the Swimming Pool zoolum, I was rather impressed by the way he expressed his feeling over the refusal of the management to admit him to have a dip in the pool which he particularly enjoys in summer time. Mr. Ahmed is the President of the India Society at the London School of Economics. The unfortunate experience has befallen him after a stay of over three years in England and on the eve of his departure for India two weeks hence. He has taken his final B. Com. and has worked in the Midland Bank. From all accounts, I find he is one of the finest Indian students that have come to this country in recent years. When I put it to him, "Perhaps your dress or your company may have been responsible for the Manager's "fatwa" on Saturday last," he showed me the clothes that he was wearing on that unfortunate afternoon. I could not resist saying "By Jove, even an Englishman from Bond Street will envy you." As for the company in which the management found him, it was none else than that of Mr. Mohamad Ali, about whom his professors have nothing but praise.

Test Cases To Be Tried

Mr. Ahmad has been a popular student at the London School of Economics where he has taken a keen interest in advancing the welfare of Indian students. His main concern during the last few years has been to fight the quota system that exists in the University. Even Sir William Beveredge, Director of London School of Economics, not long time back expressed an opinion that the system of quota whereby admission of Indian students to the portico of the Clare Market (London School of Economics) Institute is regulated is undesirable and sooner it is discontinued the better it will result in the interest of Indian students and the Institute. Incidentally, I find from the current number of "The Clare Market Review" a correspondent has pointed out that "the advantages of belonging to the great British Empire seem very doubtful when we realise that in contrast to the colour and race prejudice met with in England, French, Italian and other European universities extend special facilities to Indian students. Unfortunately, conditions of obtaining employment in India are such as to compel us to study in this country, and it is for this reason that I wish to point out to English students that this treatment is not conducive to friendship between the students of this country (Britain) and India—and that, surely, is what we all desire."

As for the test cases that are to be tried at other Swimming Pools, I understand that Mr. Ahmed on the day following his unfortunate experience visited the Wembley Swimming Pool. There he was given admission without any interrogation. Similarly, another young Indian student, Dr. Nariman Kapadia of Bombay went to Greenwich Swimming Pool on Sunday evening. He too was allowed admission, although he insisted in making it clear to them that he was a Persian resident from Bombay. I am told more tests will be made during this week-end, after which legal steps against the Pool which banned Mr. Ahmed and Mr. Mahomad Ali from admission will be vigorously followed. A special fund will be raised, if necessary, to meet the court charges that are likely to be heavy, but with the support and co-operation of men like, Mr. R. S. Nehra, the Indian solicitor, and men like Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who happens to be at present in London, there is ground for hope that the students' fight will be fought to the bitter end, without financial difficulties. The India Office has informed the two students that the matter is receiving its attention.

Party At Nepalese Legation

North, East, South, and West truly met at the Nepalese Legation on Friday afternoon to bid good-bye to His Excellency Commanding General Bahadur Shum Sher Jung Bahadur Rana, Nepalese Minister to the Court of Saint James's. Over 150 guests, distinguished in different departments of life, had accepted the invitation of His Excellency to an afternoon party, which was enjoyable for more than one reason. We met Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries representing different nations and different creeds. There were politicians, statesmen, veteran journalists, writers and authors. We came across people who talked Italian whereas there were many who indulged in French. Even an Abyssinian was there chatting to an Italian over a cup of tea. Sardar Mohan Singh, Member of the India Council surprised some of his English friends by describing to them some of the English flowers. To the utter amazement of many of the European guests, Sardar Bahadur knew more about the English flowers than most of them. He talked of Chrysanthemums, Anenonies, Poppies Hollyhox, Geraniums, Gladiolas, Pholax, Rhododendrons, names which we had heard so often but managed to forget until we saw a fine arrangement of them in the beautiful garden of the Nepalese Legation. Refreshments of all kinds were in plenty and the guests helped themselves to them when the host and his successor refused to have anything with them. It may be recalled that during his regime at the Legation for over two years His Excellency has observed the strict discipline of a Hindu life. He has refused to have any meal other than one cooked by his Nepalese staff. Evidently, his successor in office, who presents his credentials to His Majesty the King on Thursday next appears to succeed him in every respect. His Excellency leaves London tomorrow (Sunday) carrying with him, I have no doubt, the good wishes of a large circle of his friends.

Crown Prince Of Arabia

The Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, who has been in this country for over five weeks, was guest of honour at yet another function. It was organised by the members of the Jamiatul Muslimin, an institution which was founded by Mr. I.I. Qazi, Barrister-at-law and a great scholar whose erudition and love of Islam are well known in England and at home. The Savoy Palace was scene of Muslim fraternity and the Address of Welcome was read to His Royal Highness in Arabic by a Muslim student. Sir Abdul Quadir also offered his greeting, as did Mr. Jinnah who was described by Professor Puri as his political Gruru. Professor, Puri is one of those Indians from Northern India who will be I, dare say, an additional strength to the national forces in the Punjab Legislature if he makes up his mind to enter it. Powerful in arguments, convincing in his sincerity, Professor Puri is always a welcome member of Indian organisations in this country. His Royal Highness forget his high position and was good enough to shake hands with over 150 guests. He moved amongst them as freely as any ordinary human being and his well armed bodyguards spent an afternoon of leisure.

Children Of Indian Seamen

I understand that Mr. Ghanasham Das Birla has made an offer to the Committee of the Hindustani Social Union, an organisation of Indian seamen and hawkers in the East End of London, to undertake to look after the welfare of about fifty Children (Boys) of the members of the Club. Mr. Birla has proposed to take these children to India at his expense and to provide them with education with the ultimate object of finding work for them in India as Indian citizens. The children's mothers in most of the cases are English women. How far Mr. Birla's suggestion will be adoptable depends upon the attitude of the parents of these children and the legal complication that must eventually have to be faced in repatriating them to India. I am told that negotiations are in progress with the High Commissioner for India and other authorities who are at present responsible for their welfare in this country.

RUSSIA REFORMING HERSELF

"Honour Thy Father . . ."

The Moscow Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

The Communist press in the U.S.S.R. is using strange words like "ethics" and "morals" with increasing frequency in these days. "Pravda," the Moscow organ of the party, in condemning drunken debauches arranged by party members which ended in fights and public wife-beatings and neglect of family duties and failure to pay court allowances to ex-wives and children, calls for a new battle for "Communistic self-restraint and morality." The truth is that the Soviet Union is witnessing a remarkable reversion to the old, traditional ideals of private honesty, sexual morality and scorn of promiscuity, sacredness of motherhood, and the sanctity of family ties, which for the early years of the Soviet regime were contemned as "petty bourgeois." How complete is the reversal is shown in the application by "Pravda" of the epithet "wanton petty bourgeois" to party members who had abandoned their families and failed to contribute to their support.

The "Comsomolskaya Pravda," organ of the Young Communist League, has also discovered the merit which was believed implicitly in Russia to be incorporated in the Fifth Commandment until the Soviet regime. A generation which has been taught that high honours awaited them for informing the authorities of the anti-State activities of their parents is now being told that they have obligations and owe duty to their parents. "Our fathers are not abstract characters, but live people with whom we live and work hand in hand," it informs the Soviet youth. "Respect and consideration for elders and care for parents is a vital feature of Communist moral."

It has been common for years for announcements to appear in the Soviet press in which young people repudiated their parents, declaring that they were living apart from them and had severed all connections with them. The "Comsomolskaya Pravda" is careful to justify such action by observing: "Of course, we do not speak of those cases where parents are hostile to our Socialist society." The newspaper declares, however, that young people must not act as if they were only lodgers in their homes, must not be rude, disrespectful, or ungrateful to their elders, and must assist in supporting needy parents.

In an article which lauds women's "will to maternity" the Soviet press decries abortion as a great social evil and calls for its abolition in the U.S.S.R., where for years a large system of public clinics has legally carried on such operations. It declares that economic conditions in the U.S.S.R. make this evil one that no longer has to be tolerated, and now it is necessary to wipe out the psychology of irresponsibility still strong in many men and women and force recalcitrant fathers to contribute to children's support. In discussing the dangers of this evil, the press gives some interesting figures. It asserts that in Moscow, where surgeons are more experienced and hygienic conditions favourable, only one out of 22,500 such operations has resulted fatally. In the Moscow province one death has occurred in every 9,000 operations.

Baroda, July 27.—The Gujerat Harijan Well Fund amounts to Rs. 15,000 up to date. Mr. Velchand Banker of Baroda has given a munificent donation of Rs. 5,000. About 45 wells have been dug.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

of 8 annas a day has been retained in the principal cities, but in other areas the rate has been fixed at the average earnings, with a maximum of 8 annas a day.

A valuable change has been the introduction of a pre-maternity benefit of 4 weeks subject to safeguards. The women under the former system did not derive the maximum advantage from the benefit since it was usually drawn some months after the event. Efforts have been made to acquaint the women with the advantages of the change, and publicity has been given to it in the organs of the Millowners' Association, Bombay and the Labour Union, Ahmedabad.

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BOMBAY REGISTERS DECLINE IN TEXTILE MILLS

But Sugar Factories Show Remarkable Increase In Number Of Workmen Employed

The annual Factory Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1934, which has been just released for publication, states that the number of working factories was 1,678 compared with 1,610 in the previous year. Of these, 873 were perennial and 805 were seasonal. 230 of the perennial and 682 of the seasonal, i.e. 54 per cent. of the total working factories, were connected with the cotton industry.

No fewer than 21 new ginning and pressing factories were erected in Sind in the areas irrigated by the Sukkur Barrage. In Bombay city a number of small factories manufacturing articles hitherto imported have been started and it is possible that the loss to the City's industries caused by the reduction in the number of cotton mills will, to some extent, be made up by new industries. The returns show a further decline in the number of textile mills in Bombay City and a slight increase in Ahmedabad, but it is probable that next year's figures will show an increase in Bombay city as a number of closed mills have been re-opened.

SUGAR FACTORIES ON INCREASE.

The number of operatives employed in all industries based on annual returns was 375,833 as compared with 356,827 last year, an increase of 19,000 or 5 per cent. more than in the previous year. As the Commissioner of Labour points out, the figures for 1933 were not satisfactory, as returns had not been received from a group of mills that went into liquidation, but who were known to have employed during the year over 10,000 hands. A safer basis for comparison would therefore be with 1932 and, if these years are compared, 1934 shows a fall of 14,000. If, however, the textile group is excluded, it will be found that, as compared with 1933, almost all groups of factories show an increase in the number of operatives employed by them. This is perhaps the best indication of gradually improving industrial conditions. Sugar factories from the most striking instance of increase in the numbers of operatives employed. From a total of 330 in 1932 and 601 in 1933 the figure has risen to 1,538 in 1934.

The total number of women workers was 65,943 against 66,153 last year and children were 2,147 against 2,112. Women form 17.5 per cent. and children 0.6 per cent. of the total employees.

The percentages for both women and children employed are the smallest since 1920. This may be due to the enforcement of the Maternity Benefit Act as well as to the fact that male labour can be got very cheaply. Another factor that would affect the percentage of women employed to men is that owing to the provisions of the Factories Act women cannot be employed at night. The number of mills working night shifts has materially increased and, where night shifts are employed on processes which are performed by women in a day shift, men have to be employed for the night hours.

The general demand for agricultural labour in Sind has apparently led to an increase in the wages of factory workers.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

"The total number of accidents recorded was 6,004 as against 5,390 in the preceding year, the number of persons injured being 6,033 as against 5,425. It is difficult to ascribe this increase to any particular cause. Increased employed would certainly be one, but night shift working and the general strike in Bombay city probably contributed, owing to the fact that less experienced workmen would be employed," continues the Commissioner of Labour commenting on the report.

The full-time Inspectors instituted 634 prosecutions as compared with 359 in the previous year, the fines realised totalling over Rs. 15,000 as against Rs. 8,309 in the preceding year.

WELFARE WORK.

Welfare work continues to show some progress, but no real advance can be hoped for, until industry generally is making more profits.

An effort is being made to establish creches in the Bombay mills that have not recognised their value and the results will probably appear in the course of the current year.

Debt redemption through co-operative societies is progressing. A few more co-operative societies have been started where they not formerly exist. 'Safety First' propaganda continues to be done. There are 35 Safety Committees functioning in the factories of the Presidency.

About 300 tenements were constructed by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Housing Society during the year as the first instalment of their agreement with Government and the Municipality to erect 1,000 tenements within a period of three years. The Labour Union also increased by 20, the 60 tenements previously built. These represent the most notable addition to the housing of factory hands, although most of the new ginning factories in Sind have provided accommodation for their permanent staffs.

MATERNITY BENEFIT.

Returns were received from 414 of the 419 factories amenable to the Act. A feature of the year was the amending of the Act by the Legislative Council. The duration of benefit has been increased from seven to eight weeks, and the qualifying period from six to nine months. The flat rate

(Continued in column 5.)

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What Congress Propaganda In Foreign Lands Should Be

SUBHAS BOSE ON ITS SCOPE, PURPOSE & UTILITY

CARLSBAD, Czechoslovakia, (By Air Mail).

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose has sent the following note elucidating the views previously expressed by him on the question of Indian propaganda in foreign lands:—

In connection with the note I sent to the Indian Press on the question of Indian propaganda in foreign lands, my attention has been drawn to criticisms made by some Indian papers, namely, the "Indian Social Reformer". After perusing them, I can have no doubt that there is a great deal of misunderstanding regarding the scope, purpose and utility of such propaganda.

"INDISPENSABLE."

At the ousset I should say that such propaganda is not a luxury for satisfying the whims of a few faddists but should be an indispensable and integral part of our day-to-day national programme of work. If I did not feel that Indian propaganda abroad was indispensably necessary for the attainment of India's freedom, I would be the last person to champion it, knowing as I do the deplorable condition of our Congress finance.

WHAT IRELAND DID.

I have studied very carefully the history of those countries that have won their national freedom in comparatively recent years, and I find that in every case they devoted considerable attention to this side of their work. The example of Ireland is known to all, but I should like to draw special attention to what the Czech leaders did. For nearly 20 years, Dr. (now President) Masaryk, Dr. Benes (the present Foreign Minister) and others conducted a steady and careful propaganda in different countries, and only after a long period of waiting could they reap the benefit derived from such patient work. Without the assistance of their French, British and American friends the Czech leaders would never have succeeded in winning their freedom.

NON-VIOLENCE.

Even those who rely on force of arms for winning their freedom cannot dispense with propaganda and foreign sympathy which propaganda brings. For instance, the Americans of the United States, who were fighting the British, had to depend to a large extent on the sympathy and support rendered by the French. In the case of a country that does not resort to the tribunal of physical force, for achieving its national objective, foreign propaganda is absolutely necessary. Therefore do we find Hungary devoting special attention to, and spending large sums of money for foreign propaganda, since she hopes that by peaceful means she will be able to secure a revision of the Treaty of Triannon which she regards as unjust and iniquitous. Since we hope to win our freedom through non-violence and have discarded the method of physical force, foreign propaganda is indispensably necessary for us and it should be an integral part of our day-to-day programme. Since the Government have said, in season and out of season, that they have no objection to constitutional and peaceful activities conducted by Congressmen, they can have no objection to this aspect of our public activity.

NEITHER SECRET NOR REVOLUTIONARY.

With regard to the scope and purpose of our propaganda, there is unfortunately considerable misunderstanding. There may be a feeling in some quarters that such propaganda is probably of a secret or revolutionary or anti-British character. But I desire to say emphatically that such an impression, if it exists anywhere, is altogether without foundation. Propaganda, by its very nature must be open and propaganda methods are inherently opposed to secret and revolutionary methods. Moreover, this propaganda should not be anti-British but only pro-Indian. I have had considerable experience of propaganda during my stay in Europe and I can say definitely, that the moment we attempt anti-British propaganda, we shall defeat our purpose. The British have a vast machinery for their propaganda, including Embassies, Consulates, numerous non-official associations in every important city in Europe, with which they can counter our activities. Moreover, human nature being what it is, if we attack any one in his absence, we shall lose sympathy instead of gaining it. On the other hand, as long as we carry on pro-Indian propaganda, our appeal will be irresistible. And if the British try to counteract our legitimate propaganda, they will automatically put themselves in the wrong and forfeit public sympathy.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

As I have already stated in my last note to the Press, this propaganda can be classified under three heads:—

1. Measures necessary for counteracting false propaganda about India.

For instance there is a very wide impression in Europe that widows are burnt in India and girls are married at the age of 5 or 6 years. This impression is the result of uninterrupted and unchallenged propaganda carried on by nefarious agencies for several decades. About a year ago, a German journalist, who claimed to have visited India recently, wrote in a Munich paper that she had seen widows being burnt in India. If such propaganda goes unchallenged, it will be accepted by the public as truth.

ii). "Measures necessary for enlightening the world about the true conditions in India."

Very little first hand information about India reaches Europe and America, if one considers the largeness of the country and its intrinsic importance. And what information does travel abroad is often incorrect and tainted in character.

INDIAN ACHIEVEMENTS.

(iii) "Measures necessary for acquainting the world with the positive achievements of the Indian people in every sphere of human activity."

In my opinion this should be the most important department of our work. If we acquaint the world with our positive achievements, we shall automatically dispel false notions about India and help to give a correct picture of our country. The burden of all the propaganda that has been and is still carried on against us is that we are uncivilized people, that our women are degraded and enslaved and that our society is torn asunder by various dissensions. And the charge of being uncivilized is one that is levelled against all Asiatics. To counteract the false and mischievous propaganda conducted against Indian women by Miss Mayo and her friends, we have only to show and tell people what Indian women have wrought and achieved in the past as also in the present. I have done this in a humble way within the limits of my resources and have noticed very good results.

CHINESE LEADERS' EXAMPLE.

Recently the Chinese leaders have launched an extensive scheme of cultural propaganda in Europe. They have made Geneva their headquarters and have fitted up a Chinese library in a big villa. Literature is being published in French and English to illustrate what the Chinese people have achieved in the different spheres of art and culture. Every year an exhibition of Chinese art is held in Geneva and from Geneva the exhibits are sent round to the different capitals of Europe. When I was in Geneva in April last, they were holding a very interesting exhibition of paintings executed by Chinese children up to the age of 10. In November next an art exhibition will be held in London and a shipload of precious Chinese art treasures are being brought from China for the purpose. When the European public visit such exhibitions, no propaganda is necessary to convince them that the Chinese are a highly cultured and civilized people.

I cannot help remarking in this connection that through steady and continued propaganda China has been able to win the sympathy of the whole Civilized world. This became evident in the Sino-Japanese dispute over Manchukuo when the sympathy of the whole world was given to China as against Japan. That China was unable to fully utilise this sympathy was, of course due to her military weakness. But the Chinese people have realised the value of international sympathy and are therefore determined to cultivate it still further. Though the Chinese Government are supporting this endeavour, a large portion of the funds necessary for propaganda comes from private individuals.

HOW BRITISH DO IT.

It is interesting to note in this connection that recently a society called "The British Council for Relation with Foreign Countries" has been started in England with the Prince of Wales as its patron, for carrying on Pro-British propaganda in other countries. According to its Chairman, Lord Tyrell. It has been started as the instance of the Foreign Office and has the active collaboration of five Government Departments, while the Government treasury has made a grant of 6,000 pounds. Commenting on this, the "Daily Telegraph" wrote on the 3rd July, 1935:—

"Now France and Italy each budget over one million pounds a year for national 'propaganda and prestige.' Japan has recently budgeted 100,000 pounds for similar purposes during the coming year, and the vast resources of the German Ministry propaganda are being expended outside the Reich no less than within. Funds on such a larger scale than 6,000 pounds though not necessarily Government funds, are necessary if we are to take a similar interest in making ourselves known.

SUPERFICIAL COMMENT.

In view of the above facts, it is to be regretted that papers like the "Indian Social Reformer" write so superficially and carelessly on such an important problem as Indian propaganda abroad. The attempts at conducting Indian propaganda in England fifty years ago failed to produce results—that may be due to faulty methods as well as to the wrong type of men selected to do this responsible work. The Indian Social Reformer has referred to the respect which the name of India evokes among the cultivated classes in Europe and the United States. But it has conveniently forgotten the propaganda previously done by a host of Indians headed by Swami Vivekakananda, as well as by numerous forein friends of India.

The position to-day is that there are Indians who are determined to do their bit in the sphere of Indian propaganda abroad. The only question is whether the Indian National Congress will take charge of this all-important work and do it in a more effective and efficient manner.—United Press.

SOLDIERS' ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON VILLAGE

Questions Will Be Asked In Assembly & C. P. Council On Benda Incident

JUBBULPORE, July 27.

Further inquiries made by the "United Press" in connection with the village Benda incident, go to show that the police investigation is still proceeding, and that Mr. Dadu Ram, M.L.C., has given a notice to ask the following question in the forthcoming session of the C. P. Council which meets at Nagpur from August 8, 1935:—

"Is the Government aware of the incident that has occurred in the village Benda below the Ridge, where one villager was killed and several injured by European soldiers?"

It is further understood that Messrs K. P. Pandey and Balraj Vaiswara, M.L.C.'s have also given notices to ask more question regarding the incident.

Seth Govind Das, M.L.A., informs the "United Press" that he intends to move this matter in the next session of the Legislative Assembly in Simla and requests the Government to throw further light on the matter.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

given to the Jewish educational organisation a block amount of £P. 22,222. In addition the Government has given to Jewish schools a per capita grant-in-aid of £P. 1,404 Under the item of grant-in-aid the Government has paid to all of other schools (Moslem and Christian) only £P. 1,891, although the number of students who are supposed to benefit out of this grant is double that of the Jewish students.

Obviously the great obstacle is Zionism which thrives much better when confronted by an Arab population three quarters of whose members are illiterates and consequently ignorant.

PEARS — justly named the world's most famous soap— is the choice of those people who will have the best. In the West, Pears is to be found in the palaces of kings, in exclusive clubs, in the great hotels, and in the homes of all discriminating people. In the East, rajahs, princes and great merchants use Pears Soap. Rightly is Pears called "The Jewel of Soaps."

PEARS
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A. & F. PEARS LTD., ISLEWORTH, ENGLAND
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Step-Motherly Attitude Of Palestine Govt.

CONTRAST BETWEEN JEWS AND MUSLIMS

Arab Party's Complaints About Inadequate Facilities For Education

The following excerpts have been taken from the report on illiteracy in Palestine submitted to the members of the British Parliament by The Palestine Arab Party:—

In Palestine illiteracy is a common enemy that is being developed among the Arabs, by the negligence of the Government. The problem in civilised countries is how to drive children in school age into schools, while it seems to have always been the problem with with the Palestinian Government seems to be to drive away children applicants from schools. The Census report of 1931 shows that "the figure of (Moslem) children at school age (5—15) at the time of the Census was approximately 157,000." The Government in its annual report of 1933 shows that the Moslem pupils attending schools in 1932-1933 were 36,175." That is to say the demand for school seats was 4.3 times the supply.

The following statement of the Government in its annual report of 1930 is a typical example of its attitude in this direction: "In September 1932, 11,902 pupils applied for admission to Government Elementary Schools of whom only 6231 could be admitted."

In 1922 when the Arab population was 6,63,915, the educational budget for the Arab public schools was L.P. 97,000 and when that population reached the total of 856,559 in 1931, the same budget was increased to L.P. 107,927; that is to say that while the Arab population increased by about 27 per cent the Arab public education budget gradually increased by less than 11 per cent.

STRIKING CONTRAST.

The comparison between this Arab activity and the Government laxity and negligence is striking. For, while the Moslem private schools were 34 in 1922 with an attendance of 2,477 pupils, they grew in 1931 to 137 schools with an attendance of 7,319 students or an increase of about 300 per cent in both schools and students. Still in 1933 the Moslem schools became 157 and the students 10,598.

That negligence on the part of the Government was attributed to lack of funds. This, however, cannot be granted because during the same period the Government has gradually increased its budget for Police and Prisons from £P. 317,188 in 1922 up to £P. 766,012 in 1931, or an increase of 135 per cent.

WRETCHED ECONOMY.

Even with this small budget for education the Government has shown its inclination to develop illiteracy by squeezing out of the budget a yearly wretched saving which in 1929 was £P. 5,082 and in 1930 £P 6,816; a clear evidence that it was rather lack of activity and goodwill than lack of funds that has always obstructed the expansion of the educational public system in Palestine.

Sir Herbert Samuel in his report as High Commissioner for Palestine from 1920—1925 says. The Government announced in 1920 that it was prepared to undertake the cost of a certain number of village schools if the villages themselves would provide the buildings. In 1924, however, this move was checked while still in its nascent stage, and the high Commissioner shelved the scheme by a statement in his report of 1925 that "the number (of the schools) could have been largely increased if the financial situation had not compelled suspension of the programme." But in this same year of 1924 the surplus in the Government budget was £P. 302,061, and thus we cannot see how the financial conditions compelled suspension of this vital programme.

At present while 75 per cent of the Arabs are illiterates the surplus in Government coffers is about £P. 5,000,000 or about twice as much as the yearly budget.

Over and above this the Government has floated loans to the amount of £P. 6,5000,000 for all purposes excepting education in a country where illiteracy is so prevalent.

The plea that the Government does not find teachers enough to carry out its original programme in doing away with illiteracy in Palestine is without foundation. For, had this been the case any number of teachers could have been borrowed temporarily from Egypt and Syria at very modest salaries. At present, however, it is Irak and Transjordan and other Arabian territories who are borrowing Arab teachers of all grades from Palestine.

UNFAIR MANIPULATION OF EDUCATIONAL BUDGET.

The policy of the Government is also manifested by its prodigious manipulation of the inadequate educational budget. A comparison with other educational organizations in the country will better prove this accusation.

Taking the last annual report of the Palestine Government as basis, (1933) we find that the total expenses of the Government on schools was £P. 117,203, ano that spent by Jewish organisations on Jewish schools for the same period was £P. 85,020. Out of the whole educational budget the Government spends £P. 15,285 and the Jews £P. 5,206 for administration and inspection. That is to say the Government ratio of expenses on administration to that spent on schools is roughly 1-7 and the Jewish ration is 1-17. Consequently the Jews were able with their £P. 85,020 to educate 24,190 students while the Government with its £P. 117,203 could not provide for more than 26,553 students. Generally, therefore, the cost of a Jewish student is £P. 3.5 while the cost of an Arab student is £P. 4.3. It should be noted here that while Government village elementary schools which absorb great deal of the budget are more or less primitive the Jewish elementary schools are typical in efficiency. Furthermore, while the number of the Government higher schools and consequently more expensive schools is 15 that of Jewish higher schools is 17. Generally speaking the average cost per Government school is £P. 357 while the Jewish school cost only £P. 324.

BIAS IN GRANTS-IN-AID.

For 1933 the Government has

(Continued in Col. 4.)

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS
Bombay, July 27.

S.S. Himalaya, Captain E Chiarini, Agents Lloyd Triestino, Arrived from Trieste via Karachi.

S.S. Bandra, Captain A Russel, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Basra via Karachi.

S.S. Varsova, Captain J L Durkee, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Basrah via Karachi.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, July 27.

S.S. Schonfels, Captain F Schwiefert, Agents Lionel Edwards, Sailed for Europe Ports.

S.S. Tiradentes, Captain E Hasen, Agents Lionel Edwards, Sailed for Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta.

S.S. Nagato Maru, Captain S Nakashima, Agents N Y Kaisha, Sailed for Kobe via Karachi.

S.S. Garmula, Captain J N Collins, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin.

S.S. Steel Exporter, Captain E Johnson, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Calcutta via Colombo.

S.S. Jaladuta, Captain H M Williams, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Coy., Sailed for Moulmein.

S.S. Jalapalaka, Captain J F Griffiths, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Coy., Sailed for Karachi.

LOADING
Bombay, July 27.

S.S. Kioto for Antwerp, via Marmagoa.

S.S. Varsova for Persian Gulf Ports.

S.S. Toyama Maru for China, and Japan Ports.

S.S. Jalarashmi for Rangoon via Tuticorin.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 27.

1 Kirriemoor 3032, Bhavnagar, 2-8, Grahams T. Co.
2 City of Shanghai 3748 Karachi, 30|7 K Nixon & Co.
3 Garbeta, 3204, Bhavnagar, 30|7, M M and Co.
9 Tiradents, 2913, Madras 27|7, L Edwards Ltd.
10 Queda, 4760, N F, 30|7 M M and Co.
14 Schonfels, 5313, Bremen, 27|7, L Edwards Ltd.
15 Himalaya, 3204, Batavia, 27|7, L Triestino.
17 British Chancellor 4211 Abadan NF, Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Nagato Maru 4325 Karachi, 27|7 N Y Kaisha.
2 Howra 4026 NF, 30-7 M M & Co.
3 Bandra, 1893, Busra, 31|7, M M and Coy.
8 Taijin Maru, 3654 Japan 30|7, O S Kaisha.
10|11 Chyebassa, 4022, Calcutta, 4|8, M M and Coy.
16 Schooner Dolphin 120, N F, N F S Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

B Jaladuta, 3089, Rangoon, 28|7, Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.
C|R Varsova, 1955, Basra, 29|8, M M and Coy.
D|E Jalarashmi 2681 NF, NF Scindia S N Co.
F Garmula, 3234, Rangoon, 28|7 M M and Co.
G Coastcappelle, 348, M'Coast, 29.7 Merchant S N Co.
K Vasna 2026, Busra, 1-8, M M & Co.
M Parvati, 628, N F, N F, B S N Coy.
N Jalapalaka, 2630, Karachi, 27|7, Scindia S N Coy.
P Haideri 912, Karachi, 27-7, S Hassum & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Comorin 2-8 P. and O. S.N. Co.
Rajputana 9-8 P & O S N Co.
Mongolia 16-8 P & O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan MacBean 4|8, James Finlay and Co.

FROM OSLO
Tiradantes, 25|7, Lionel Edward.

FROM NEW YORK.
Pres. Garfield 25|7 F F Campbell and Co.
Steel Exporter, 25|7, M M & Co.
City of Swansea, 26|7, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM HAMBURG
Rotenfels 31|7, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE.
Himalaya, 25|7, Lloyd Triestino.
Sumatra 29-7, Lionel Edward.

FROM MOMBASSA
Ellora 29-7 M M & Co.

FROM RANGOON
Jalarashmi, 24|7, Scindia S N Co.

FROM KOBE.
Argun Maru 24|7 O S Kaisha.
Choko Maru 1-8 O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30|7, N Y Kaisha.
Carthage 26-7 P & O S N Co.

FROM BASRA.
Alipore 23-7, P & O S N Co.
Bandra 25-7 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.
Carthage, 27|7, P and O S N Co.
Cathay, 3|8, P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 10|8, P and O S N Co.
Mooltan, 17|8, P and O S N Co.
Kaisar-i-Hind, 24|8, P and O S N Co.
Corfu, 31|8, P and O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Pres. Garfield, 26|7, F F Campbell and Co.
Campbell and Co.
City of Swansea, 1|8, F F Campbell & Co

FOR MAURITIUS.
Islami, 23|7 Turner Morrison & Co.

FOR BASRA.
Baroda, 24|7, M M and Co.
Varela, 25|7, M M and Co.
Bandra 31-7 M M and Co.
Vasna, 1|8, M M and Co.

FOR KOBE
Nagato Maru, 27|7, N Y Kaisha.
Taijin Maru, 28|7, O S Kaisha.
Naldera 26|7, P & O S N Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Garbeta,	....	25-7-35
S.S. Kirriemoor,	....	25-7-35
S.S. Parvati	....	26-7-35
S.S. Garada (boats)	....	26-7-35
S.S. Bandra	....	27-7-35
S.S. Tiradentes	....	27-7-35
S.S. Pres. Garfield	....	26-7-35
S.S. British Soldier	....	26-7-35

EXPORTS
Bombay, July 27.

S.S. Marienfels for Pasages:—50 bales cotton B Cursandas and Co.

For Jaffa:—50 bales cotton twist M A Al Abdulrazak.

For Bremen:—150 bales cotton V Ladha and Co.; 282 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co.

For Hamburg:—128 bales cotton Saph. Tex. Products Ltd.; 165 bales cotton Cotton Agents Ltd.; 250 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

For Antwerp:—2000 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate, Ltd.

For Liverpool:—1400 bags Indian oil seed cakes A Gaffar Yooset; 2840 bags Indian grail cake H K H Shariff; 1400 bags gr. oil cake L Dreyfus and Co.; 16 bales cotton twist waste B Karsondas and Co ; 50 bales cotton twist waste G M Vyas and Co; 125 bales cotton twist waste K Devchand and Co.

S.S. Curriemoor for Manchester:—35 bales cotton G M Vyas and Co.

For Philadelphia:—41 bales goat skins D Abraham and Son.

For Boston:—28 drums goat skin D Abraham and Sons.

For Glasgow:—22 bags bones for manure B Ardeshire and Co.; 4200 bags gr. oil cake, L Dreyfus and Co.; 4200 bags gr. oil cake H K H Shariff.

For New York:—56 casks goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Hamburg:—133 bags gr. oil cake R Ratilal and Co.

S.S. Alipore for Osaka:—100 bales cotton Kotak and Co.

S.S. Nagato Maru for Yokkaichi:—140 bales cotton G M Kaisha.

For Osaka:—150 bales cotton G M Kaisha.

S.S. Kioto Maru for Liverpool:—1315 bags gr. oil cake H A h Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—1410 bags gr. oil cake H V Parakh.

S.S. Taijen Maru for Kobe:—65 bales cotton P Mathradas and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—50 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokohama:—150 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—700 bales cotton Japan Cotton Co.

S.S. Toyama Maru for Kobe:—1100 bales cotton N Nagshi and Co.; 200 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.

For Osaka:—600 bales cotton Ali Bros.

IMPORTS
Bombay, July 27.

S.S. Toyama Maru, agents N Y Kaisha from Yokohama:—43 cases cotton p. goods; 35 cases paramant yarn; 173 cases R and C mixxed goods; 173 cases silk p. goods; 302 bales Japan raw silk.

From Tokio:—135 cases toys; 365 cases cotton yarn.

From Nagoya:—52 cases hosiery; 68 cases cotton goods; 132 cases clocks; 386 cases gl.'ware; 160 cases p'ware; 120 cases tiles

From Osaka:—555 cases cotton p. goods; 400 keg. red lead; 140 kegs paint; 73 cases rubber goods; 68 bundles brass rods; 100 bags starch; 114 cases g'ware; 30 drums dyestuff; 100 coils ironwire; 74 cases gl. bangles; 45 cases umbrella parts; 40 cases art. silk yarn; 292 cases brass circles; 114 cases pipe and fittings; 294 pkgs. gl'bottles; 897 bags rock sulphur.

From Shanghai:—135 cases cotton yarn; 10 cases raw silk, 487 bags green beans; 190 bags green tea.

From Hongkong:—350 bags sugar candy; 18 cases torch light; 25 cases munsell.

From Canton:—1300 bundles cassie; 12 cases gl. bangles.

From Singapoor:—217 bundles rattans; 900 bags sago flour; 483 bags b'nuts; 15 cases white pepper; 64 cases refined tin; 25 bags gum; 1460 bags copra.

From Colombo:—3248 bags copra; 7741 chests tea; 100 bundles m. fibres.

STEADY INCREASE IN HEDGE SELLING OF U. S. COTTON

Prices Likely To Decline

Easier markets have ruled during the week and prices are 19 points lower, state Messrs Langley and Co.

Already surely embarrassed, the Administration have met with yet another rebuff in the form of the granting to a Ginning Company by the Sherman (Texas) Federal Court of an injunction against the collection by the Government of fines on excess ginnings under the Bankhead Control Act on the grounds that this Act is illegal. It is understood that an appeal has been lodged by the Administration against this ruling, but as we see it, in the meantime neither fines on excess ginnings nor Processing Taxes can be collected.

LOAN TALK.

To date the Government stands committed to a continuation of the 12 cent loans on all cotton marketed up to the 31st of this month, such loans being current until next year. Additionally, they are committed to the payment of a bonus up to 4-3/4 cents a pound on lands leased to them out of 1935/36 acreage under the A.A.A. restriction scheme.

And we have seen no suggestion as to the source from which such commitments are to be financed should the Supreme Court's appeal on the Processing Taxes go against them in October. On the financial issue alone the Administration appears to be badly up against it.

It is evident, however, that the President hopes to set his house in complete order through the passage of the new A.A.A as finally amended by the Senate and, until full detail's of the final form of this measure are known, the present great uncertainty will continue.

In the meantime, weather conditions over almost the entire belt have been and still continue just about as favourable as they could be. The easier markets are already discounting a considerable increase in the end July private crop estimates and ideas appear to be consolidating around eleven millions.

CORNER BY POOL.

The virtual corner of the New York July position by the Pool still overshadows the entire position and the acute shortage of contracts and spot cotton remain the main sustaining influence. Each day, however, takes us nearer the crop movement and a gradual but steady increase in hedging pressure seems likely to make itself felt in weakness in the more distant positions.

The local market, though somewhat subdued by the weaker outlook in America and the absence of any demand, still maintains its firm undertone and the speculative long interest still exists for the most part. A little liquidation in the earlier part of the week caused a sharp setback, but at the decline this long interest shows a disposition to replace.

Spot markets have been dull affairs with exportersx almost out of them, the demand from Europe and China being as poor as ever. The warlike atmosphere and the instability of gold currencies seem likely to militate against any expansion from the Continent. Japan has shown a little more interest at the decline but price ideas are very low.

Large sales of Calcutta dhoties by local mills have led to a broadening in the enquiry for 24s and 30s warp cotton and a fair turnover has been done in East Africans and other foreign growths and Indian long staple varieties. The basis, however, shows little disposition to strengthen, as holders have seemed quite anxious to meet the improved demand.

The monsoon continuous satisfactory and crop reports are excellent. The Oomra tracts report the need of open sunny weather and the outlook is for less rain in those areas. Wherever reports are available an increase in acreage seems certain.

We favour sales in all strong markets both here and abroad.

MONSOON STRONG IN C. P. & RAJPUTANA

Rainfall General In Malabar And Konkan

FOONA, July 28.

Conditions are again becoming unsettled over the north-western part of the Bay of Bengal. The monsoon has been strong in east Central Province and active in east Rajputana, west United Provinces, north Madras coast and Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, west United Provinces, west Central India, Central Provinces, east Rajputana, Konkan, and Malabar and local in Bengal, Orissa, east Central India, west Rajputana north Hyderabad, and north Madras coast. A few falls have occurred in Bihar, east United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall, Kyaupyu five inches, Akyab and Gwa three, Amherst three, Maymyo, Diamond Island Lashio one each, Cherrapunji two, Cox Bazar one and half, Sibsagar and Silcher one each, Raipur three, Agra one and a half, Hoshangabad, Kanker, Jagdalpur, Jhansi and Ajmer one each, Delhi half, Mahabaleshwar two, Calicut and Mercara one and a half each, Khandala and Gopalpur one.

Forecast.—Rainfall will continue to be fairly widespread in west United Provinces and central parts of the country, Orissa and Burma and extend in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and east United Provinces.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-7-1935

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .051 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.1 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 78.0 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.8 degrees 1.2 (below normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.0 degrees 0.9 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 18 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 220 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10
Rain in 24 hours 0.02 inches
Total rainfall during the month 22.73 inches
Total rainfall during the year 50.44 inches
Weather remarks: Rain shower

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 26

Ready Javas Rs. 13-9-6
S. S Bahadur Rs. 3-13-3
Shipment July Rs. 3-13-6
Shipment Aug-Sept Rs. 3-13
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 3-13
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 3-13-9
Kesar Rs 14-3
Sarava Rs. 13-10
Harinagar Rs. 13-10
Java Spot F. 3.55

CHINNAPATNA MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

Prevalence Of Party Factions And Its Sequel

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, July 27.

For the first time in the history of Local Self-Government, in Mysore, the Government have been forced to take the drastic action of superseding a municipal council, and this unenviable lot has fallen on the Chinnapatna Municipal Council.

In their order issued to-day superseding this Council for a period of two years, the Government assign slackness in collection work, prevalence of party factions in the Council, failure of the Council to co-operate with the Executive in regard to revision, assessment, etc., as reasons for their drastic action.

A. I. PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION

Successful Candidates

(From Our Correspondent).
AHMEDNAGAR, July 25.

The Secretary, All-India Prize Essay Competition Committee (D. P.I.'s Office) Imperial Secretariat South Block, New Delhi, writing recently about the result of the Essay Competition announces also the following names of the successful candidates and the Prize Awards allotted to them some time back:—

Mr. Kandala Krishnamurti, B.A. LL.B., Coconada, East Godavari Distt., Madras Presidency—English Rs. 200.

Mr. G.D. Karekare, Nagpur City, English Rs. 100 (Special Prize).

Mr. Irshad Hussain Baqai—Urdu Rs. 50.

Mr. Govinda Chandra Pandey, Delhi,—Hindi Rs. 50.

INDIAN SELLING IN LONDON SILVER MARKET

Small Fluctuations In Gold

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. London, dated 3rd July:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £192,716,341 on the 26th ultimo, as compared with £192,716,335 on the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £2,900,000 of bar gold has changed hands. The gold exchanges have shown small fluctuations against sterling and in consequence the price of gold has moved within narrow limits. Gold has been taken from London by Holland and Switzerland.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from midday on the 24th ultimo to midday on the 1st instant:

IMPORTS

	£
British South Africa	1,593,035
Netherlands	126,765
France	292,152
Switzerland	23,600
Channel Islands	85,338
Venezuela	20,267
British Guiana	9,382
Belgium	8,000
Australia	27,772
Other countries	14,467
	2,203,778

EXPORTS

	£
Germany	74,240
Netherlands	1,868,785
France	144,223
Venezuela	21,858
Switzerland	965,461
Other countries	2,097
	3,076,664

The s.s. 'Rajputana' which sailed from Bombay on the 29th ultimo is reported to carry gold to the value of £67,000 of which £56,000 is consigned to London and £11,000 to Amsterdam.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for May 1935 amounted to 62,009 fine ounces which compares with 58,521 fine ounces for April 1935 and 58,485 for May 1934.

The following are the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of May 1935:—

IMPORTS

	£
British West Africa	271,852
Union of South Africa	10,287,904
Southern Rhodesia	533,761
British India	550,024
British Malaya	81,938
Australia	576,189
New Zealand	70,982
Canada	300,000
Hongkong	30,000
British West India Islands and British Guiana	22,679
Sweden	—
Soviet Union	188,209
Poland	—
Yugoslavia	—
Germany	43,200
Netherlands	1,169,765
Belgium	8,600
France	20,779,694
Switzerland	4,705,707
Portugal	400,000
U. S. A.	—
Venezuela	70,775
Central and South America (Foreign)	—
Other countries	94,738
	40,186,017

EXPORTS

	£
British West Africa	—
Union of South Africa	11,500
Southern Rhodesia	—
British India	2,500
British Malaya	—
Australia	—
New Zealand	—
Canada	—
Hongkong	—
British West India Islands and British Guiana	—
Sweden	3,493,716
Soviet Union	—
Poland	10,746
Yugoslavia	44,768
Germany	180
Netherlands	40,947
Belgium	406,920
France	5,940,054
Switzerland	10,906
Portugal	—
U. S. A.	660,016
Venezuela	—
Central and South America (Foreign)	163,562
Other countries	12,349
	10,798,164

SILVER

The market has continued to rule quiet and rather heavy in tone and prices have moved within very narrow limits. Selling from India and from China has again been a feature and except for a short burst of buying on Saturday, which effected a temporary recovery of 1/4d., general demand has been poor. American support has been well in evidence at the lower level but no disposition has been shown in that quarter in any way to press the market.

Operators in general await encouragement and in the meantime very considerable amounts continue to leave the hands of speculators thereby affording a prospect of lessened resistance, if and when any upward movement should occur.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from midday on the 24th ultimo to midday on the 1st instant:—

IMPORTS

	£
Hongkong	189,800
Japan	555,358
France	37,765
Soviet Union	74,786
Netherlands	27,406
Belgium	114,858
Egypt	59,682
Iraq	27,438
Aden and Dependencies	12,439
Morocco	5,416
Austria	4,150
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	4,300
Fiji Islands	4,565
Other countries	9,394
	1,127,357

EXPORTS

	£
U. S. A.	525,299
Canada	15,154
Italy	4,510
Other countries	4,365
	549,328

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 27th ultimo to the 3rd instant was dol 4.94 3/4 and the lowest dol. 4.93.5/8

Stocks in Shanghai on the 29th ultimo consisted of about 278,000,000 dollars and 44,600,000 ounces in bar silver, as compared with 280,000,000 dollars and 44,600,000 ounces in bar silver on the 22nd ultimo.

Statistics for the month of June:—

Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery.
Highest price	33 3/4d.
Lowest price	31d.
Average	32.3464d.
	Two months' delivery.
Highest price	34d.
Lowest price	31.1/4d.
Average	32.5964d.

Bar gold

	per ounce fine.
Highest price	142s/6d.
Lowest price	140s/7d.
Average	141s/3d.

COTTON YARN AND PIECEGOODS MANUFACTURED IN INDIA

Illuminating Statistics

The following table gives the quantities of cotton yarn and woven piece-goods manufactured in India during the year April to March 1935, as also those for the preceding two years.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1934-35 as compared with 1932-33.	1933-34.
	In million lbs.			Per cent.	
Yarn spun	1,016.4	921.1	1,000.8	—1.5	+ 8.7
Wovern goods manufactured	694.9	645.9	736.6	+6.0	+14.0

The following table gives a comparison of the production of cotton piece-goods in India with the imports of such goods from foreign countries:—

(In million yards).

	1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Production.	Imports	Production.	Imports.
Grey and Bleached piece-goods	2,265.0	492.1	2,641.3	582.6
Coloured piece-goods	680.1	268.7	755.8	361.1
Total	2,945.1	760.8	3,397.1	943.7

QUANTITY OF COTTON YARN SPUN IN INDIAN MILLS.
(In million lbs.)

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
BRITISH INDIA:—			
Bombay	558.6	484.7	523.0
Madras	104.9	98.3	103.1
Bengal	40.8	39.9	41.1
United Provinces	93.1	93.9	99.7
Ajmer-Merwara	7.3	8.1	8.6
Punjab	5.1	2.6	2.7
Delhi	26.8	24.4	25.3
C. P. and Berar	45.4	41.6	45.0
Burma	3.3	3.3	4.0
Total	885.8	796.7	852.6
Indian States and Foreign Territories in India	130.6	124.3	148.2
Grand Total	1,016.4	921.1	1,000.8

QUANTITY OF WOVEN GOODS MANUFACTURED IN INDIA
(In million yards.)

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
BRITISH INDIA:—			
Bombay	2,265.9	2,024.5	2,283.3
Madras	70.5	65.3	75.2
Bengal	97.7	114.6	143.3
United Provinces	162.9	180.8	209.4
Ajmer-Merwara	24.4	23.6	25.3
Punjab	8.4	4.9	6.9
Delhi	76.5	69.1	73.9
C. P. and Berar	78.4	69.8	91.8
Burma (not available)	—	—	—
Bihar and Orissa	.1	.2	.1
Total	2,734.9	2,553.0	2,914.4
Indian States and foreign Territories in India	385.0	392.0	482.7
Grand Total	3,169.9	2,945.1	3,397.1

WORLD COTTON ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION.

Growth Year.	Acreage (in mill. acres) U.S.A.	"Outside growths"	Total World.	Production (In mil. bales of 478lbs. each.) U.S.A.	"Outside growths"	Total. World.
1926	44.6	37.3	82.9	18.0	10.4	28.4
1931	38.7	42.3	81.0	17.1	10.5	27.6
1932	35.8	40.8	76.7	13.0	10.9	23.9
1933	30.0	34.4	74.4	13.0	13.5	26.5
1934	27.5	45.9	73.4	9.6	13.6	23.2

WORLD CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

The following table gives the world consumption of the leading types of cotton (excluding linters)—for the last seven years:—

World Consumption. (In mil. bales.)

	American.	Indian.	Egyptian	Other Varieties	Total.
1928	15.4	4.5	1.0	4.7	25.5
1929	15.1	5.2	1.0	4.6	25.9
1930	13.0	6.1	0.9	5.2	25.2
1931	10.9	5.9	.9	4.9	22.5
1932	12.3	4.8	1.0	4.2	22.3
1933	14.2	4.2	.9	5.0	24.4
1934	13.5	4.8	1.1	5.7	25.1

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, July 26.

	Season To date	This week	Corresponding Season 1933|34	Corresponding Week 1934
Total in sight (excluding linters)	8,180	95	12,215	88 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	4,963	81	5,657	54 bales
Exports from U. S. Ports	5,013	74	7,636	47 bales
Of which to Japan	1,578	21	1,847	4 bales
Of which to China	112	—	331	10 bales
Of which to Great Britain	790	13	1,306	12 bales
Of which to Germany	443	7	1,426	7 bales
Stock at New York	——	6	——	59 bales
Stock at U. S. Ports	——	1,081	——	2,473 bales
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	——	1,133	——	1,153 bales
Wor'd's Visible Supply	——	4,713	——	7,574 bales
Of which American Cotton	——			
Forwarded to American Cotton	——	3,185	——	5,366 bales
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	10,313	203	13,402	180 bales
Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,432	42	7,726	51 bales

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

Further Improvement In Steel Shares

Short Covering And Some Professional Support

PRICES REACT LATER ON REALISING

BOMBAY, July 27

The local share bazar ruled very steady to-day with improved demand. Shorts were covering their unprotected interest and prices registered steady improvement. There were occasional setbacks but renewed buying on every decline supported the market. Towards the close there was some realising which wiped off a portion of the improvement but the undertone of the market was very steady.

There was large budly business to-day and differences were narrow. It appears that general business is broadening and investors are taking more interest.

Tata Steel shares were fairly firm and prices fluctuated between Rs. 593 and Rs. 605. Ordinary shares were also very steady and Tata Powers displayed good tone.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, July 27.

100 Ahm. Advance	290 0
500 Bom. Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	786 4
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	254 6
100 Central India	288 12
100 Colaba	135 0
100 Coorla	95 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	360 0
1 E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100 Finlay	104 6
100 Gokak	191 4
1000 Hindustan	1655 0
100 Indore	57 8
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	72 8
100 Kohinoor	195 0
250 Laxmi	660 0
100 Madhavji	5 0
250 Madras United	40 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, July 27

Century 255 256 254/6
Bombay Dyeing 787 790 788 791 786
Kohinoor 195 197 195
Central India 191 190 188/12
New Great 135
Simplex 75
Swadeshi 166 163/12
Bundi 36/8 36/4 36/8 36/4
I Cement 451 460 456 460 458
Punjab 26/2 26/8 26/6
Shahabad 490 494 491/4
Andhra 1735 1731 1735
Tata Hydro 178/1 178/7
Tata Power 1605 1600 1607 1603/12
Tram Ord 150 149/6
T Steel Defd 597 601 593 603 598 600
T Steel Ord 143/8 144/4 143/8 144/8 143/4 143/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 148/12 149 148/12
Bellapur 332
B Steam 303/12 304/6
B Burma 345 343

1000 Morarji	797 8
250 Model	52 8
50 Mysore	100 0
200 New Great	135 0
100 Oosmanshahi	52 8
100 Phoenix	300 0
25 Sassoon Silk	37 8
1000 Sholapur	2275 0
50 Simplex	75 0
100 Swadeshi	163 12
100 Swan	81 4
25 Tata	9 0
500 Vishnu	1330 0
1000 Western	850 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	101 c
25-50 Central	37 10
500 Imperial	1500 0
125-500 Im. Con.	372 8
50-100 India	121 0
5 Union	5 7
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	36 4
70 Gwalior	127 8
160 Indian	456 4
40 Katni Def.	1885 0
100 Katni Ord.	418 12
75 Okha	251 4
10 Punjab	26 6
100 Shahabad	491 4
70 United	117 0
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	12 4
15-75 New India	43 8
200 Oriental	4400 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 2
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	162 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1735 0
10 Ajmer	10 8
50 Bombay Tram	149 6
100 Bombay Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	11 6
100 Karachi	229 0
100 Poona	218 12
100 Surat	195 0
100 Tata Hydro	178 7
1000 Tata Power	1603 12
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahm. Prantij	872 8
100 Amr. Patty	121 0
100 C. Province	87 4
100 Dhond Baramati	97 8
100 Gujarat	73 0
100 Mandra Bhon	92 0
100 Pachora Jamner	94 0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	92 0
500 Tapty Valley	765 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	29 8
30 Tata Steel Def.	600 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	143 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	154 6
50 Belapur Sugar	332 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 27
SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/15
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/15/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 106/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 106/12/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/13/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/14/6
TAX FREES
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118
5 1/2 per cent 1933 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 S D L 101/2
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)
3 per cent 1941 101/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/9
4 per cent 1943 106/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/10
5 per cent 1939/44 108/6
5 per cent 1940/43 109/13
5 per cent 1935 100/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 100/6
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)
4 per cent B P T 1974 104/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114/0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 126/8
6 1/2 per cent B L T. 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 94/14/6 and improved to Rs. 95/1 on better demand. The tone was firm.

RISE OF 4 CENTS IN CHICAGO WHEAT

Roosevelt's Reply To Silver Petition

Bombay, July 27

Messrs. M and B Stern state:

Wheat: Another sharp rise of about 4 cents per bushel resulted in Chicago on the continued serious drought reports from Argentine. Abandonment of acreage is privately estimated from 30 to 40 per cent in wheat and linseed areas and it is believed any rains hereafter will be too late to seed linseed though in the South, may be useful to wheat.

The leading Argentine newspaper opines serious condition of linseed crop prospects and a drastic reduction in acreage.

Sugar and Rubber: The effect on these commodities of the Dutch political developments is yet too uncertain; however, the Government has temporarily resolved to maintain the gold guilder. The political opinion believes, the heavy loss of gold will compel any intended Coalition Ministry to devaluate the guilder on the Belgian model but this may undoubtedly jeopardize the gold bloc. Java Nivas having raised the price in anticipation of devaluation of guilder, there is an all-round improvement in prices especially in London. Apart from the temporary political influences, the statistical position of sugar ensures a gradual rise in the London price.

Silver: After the close of the market, President Roosevelt replied to the petition of the 46 Senators that he will continue the purchases to bring about the much-desired bi-metallism. Responsible opinion amongst the U. S. A. Bankers and Trust Coys. is that the working of the 5 billion dollar programme will need more silver for public borrowing, since the continued budget deficits have increased National Debt

LINSEED OILS.
London, July 27.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Aug. paid and sellers 22|6.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Jan.-Apl. sellers 22|3.

250 Bombay Steam	304 6
125 Bombay Burma	343 12
50 Bombay Burma Conty	108 12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-1-9
50 Bombay Telephone	110 0
100 Indian Bleaching	118 12
100 Ind. Defd.	515 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	495 0
1000 Port Canning	607 8
15 Scindia	12 5
30 Premier Construction	82 0
25 Tata Oil	17 12
PREFERENCE.	
7 p c Andhra Valley	1355 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	292 8
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	82 8
5 p.c. Central India	512 8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	135 0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	143 12
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7 1|2 p.c. Tata Power	1417 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	175 0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	148 12
5 1|2 p.c Tata Mill	13-0
7 p.c. Vishnu	650 0

NEW YORK COTTON

BOMBAY, July 27.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market early declined on lower Liverpool advices but rallied later on Western buying and covering by horts. There was speculative buying in October and sharp rise in Wheat prices encouraged bulls. The market was somewhat startling in performance; August slumping by one dollar per bale and deliveries from October onwards rising by about 50 cents per bale. Trading was very inactive with a general tendency to await an official announcement of the new loan.

Release of Pool cotton definitely made clear that there was no truth in corner. The market was mainly influenced by speculative buying and short covering. We think it unwise to follow the rise.

The New York market opened at a decline of 4 points and immediately declined further by one point on scattered selling with October 11.42 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was improved demand which raised prices by 22 points with October 11.64 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 15 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 12.15c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 15 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 12.05c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

N.Y. October highest 11.64 plus 17 up (2-54 p.m.)

Lowest 11.42—05 (10.20 a.m.)

Liverpool October highest 6.20—02.

Lowest 6.15—07.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Favourable weather and increased crop estimate creating decidedly bearish feeling.

Liverpool.—The attempt to corner is losing its influence. An impression prevails that the attempt to corner will fail. Weather continues favourable.

Liverpool.—No certainty regarding 12 cents loan. Think loan above market price unlikely. House endeavouring to put back in A.A.A. Bill export debenture applicable to manufactured goods but not for cotton.

Liverpool.—Market steady. Contracts scarce. Trade calling continues.

New York.—The market was affected favourably by wheat and speculative buying of October Crop prospects in Texas declining slightly.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:

New York Market advanced on Covering and in sympathy with the Advance in wheat.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 27.

October	11.61
December	11.48
January	11.45
March	11.41
May	11.36
Middling Spot	12.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 27.

October	11.55
December	11.40
January	11.39
Middling Spot	12.05

NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, July 27.

New York, 10-55 a.m. and New York Noon Call, was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 27.
Bales.

Day's receipts all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 27.

BROACH:	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.88
Fine (Good Staple)	6.03
Superfine, (Good Staple)	6.18
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.96
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	6.11
Choice, (NO. 1 Staple)	6.26
BENGAL:	
Good	4.03
Fully Good	4.13
Fine	4.25
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	4.17
Fine	4.27
Superfine	4.37

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 27.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, July Sellers 25|6.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, July sellers 24|6.

South Australian (wheat) Parcels, nominal.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

BOMBAY, July 27.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points with October 6.16 on Friday. The feature of the market was scattered realising and Far-Eastern selling. Later on there was trade calling local houses sold July position. Prices fluctuated within a range of 5 points and finally closed at a decline of 3 to 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 11 points at 6.08 d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures section was fairly steady Sake's futures closed unchanged by Uppers futures declined 3 points.

There was increased selling in Alexandria cotton futures market. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 9 to 8 points and Ashmouni contracts lost 16 to 7 points.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was easy in sympathy with weakness of American cotton and closed at a decline of 5 points. At the close July was 6.01, October 5.75 and January 5.45.

SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—Wall Street and Western buying on the strength of wheat and securities following scarcity of contracts resulted in a sharp advance. Recent excessive rains in Texas are reported to have caused a set-back to the condition of the crop. Indication of the private crop estimates around 12 million bales do not find any support from reliable crop reporters as this would need a yield of 200 lbs. per acre, on just over 29 million acres and ideal weather throughout Aug. and Sept. Reliable trade opinion view the bureau figures around 10 3/4 to 11 1/4 million bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 27.

	To-day's 10.12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Closing.
July		6.59
August		6.41
September		6.29
October	6.23	6.21
November		6.12
December		6.09
January	6.08	6.06
February		6.05
March		6.04
April		6.02
May		6.01
June		5.99
July		5.97
Middling Spot		6.86

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 27.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
July, 1935	7.93
October, 1935	7.82
November, 1935	7.83
January, 1936	7.79
March, 1936	7.77
May, 1936	7.77
July	7.77
F.G.F. Spot	8.12

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 27.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 9|16 per cent. to 5|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 3|4 per cent. to 7|8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 27.

T.T. London on:—	
New York closing rate	4.96-5|16
Paris	75.10
Berlin	12.32
Madrid	36.21
Amsterdam	7.36-1|2
Brussels	29.25-1|2
Milan	60.75
Berne	15.21
Prague	119.75

SEEDS.
London, July 27.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton, July sellers £9-12-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers £11-13-9.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers £11-17-6.

Rapeseed Toria Hull-Cont't c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers £13-7-6.

Castorseed Bombay, c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers £12-10-0.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, July 27.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., unchanged.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., unchanged.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt., unchanged.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 27

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 July-Sept.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Oct-March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April-June
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 this year
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Jan-Mar
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 270 1/4
Banks selling T T 268 1/4
Banks buying T T 265 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 563
Banks buying D D 573
AMSTERDAM—
Bank sselling D D 55
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/8
Banks buying T T 78
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 142 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 103 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 91
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.96 5/8 26th instant
Hongkong/London 2/2 27th instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 5/8 27th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 27th instant
Java/London 7.55 27th instant
London/Paris 75.09 26th instant
London/Belgium 29.25 1/2 26th instant
London/Switzerland 15.20 1/4 26th instant
London/Italy 60.68 26th instant
London/Berlin 12.33 26th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 3/4 26th instant
London/New York 4.96 9/16 26th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.38 26th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Dull.
Gold £7-0-9 25th instant £7-0-6 1/2 26th instant
Silver London Ready 30 3/16 25th instant 30 3/16 26th instant
Silver London Forward 30 5/16 25th instant 30 1/4 26th instant
Silver New York Ready 68 25th instant 68 26th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 25th instant 5/8 per cent 26th instant
London discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent 25th instant 7/8 per cent 26th instant
Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 26

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 1/2
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 108 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 117
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 104 1/2
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 101 1/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 85 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan 108 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106 7/8

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

EAST:—Generally fair. Local thundershowers.

CENTRAL:—Partly scattered showers

WEST:—Partly scattered showers

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 25th July 2,493 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,435,636 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,378,884 bales

Increase 56,752 bales.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
October 133 December 122 January 118 March 117 May 111 at Cross Rate 4.96 5/8

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 231/8 Liverpool July 6.63 Rs. 56 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1936 217 Liverpool May 1936 6.07 Rs 47 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1936 217 New York May 11.45 Rs 39 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.96 5/8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 26

Broach J/A opening 228 3/4; highest 228 3/4; lowest 228; closing 228 1/4

Broach A/M 1936 opening 214 1/4; highest 214 1/2; lowest 213 3/4; closing 213 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 192 1/4; highest 192 1/4; lowest 192 1/4; closing 192 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 137 1/2; highest 138; lowest 137 1/2; closing 138

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs 28

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-8-35) Rs. 8

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 27.

Smoked sheet Standard ribbed per lb. closed.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 26

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Pfd 6 dol	31
Amer Forn Power Com	4
Amer Forn Power Gold D	74
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	33
Electric Bond Common	10
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	58
Consolidated Gas	27 1/2
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel and Tel	128
Western Union Telg	39 3/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	45
New York Central	18 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	12
National Distillers	26
United States Steel	40 1/2
American Smelting	44
Int Nickel of Canada	27 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	16
Cerro de Pasco Copper	59
General Motor	37 1/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	28
St Oil of N J	46
Socony	12 1/2
Chase Bank	30
National City Bank	28 1/4
National Dairy	16
Western Electric Inst	18

Total business 1 1/4 million.

Although selective, market acts well. Reaction passing checked. Car loadings down 22675 units.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 27

The local silver market opened very steady to-day with improved demand influenced by President Roosevelt's reply to the petition signed by 46 Senators regarding raising silver prices. The market opened at Rs. 71/6 and declined to Rs. 71/1 on realising. Later on there was some buying and prices improved to Rs. 71/4. There was some sensation in the bazar on report of suicide of some operator. The gold market was quiet with scattered selling.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	71 1 0
Shravan delivery	71 4 0
Bhadarva delivery	71 10 0
Ready gold	34 11 3
Shravan delivery	34 12 0
Bhadarva delivery	34 13 0

MONTREAL SILVER MARKET

Montreal, July 26

July 67.90—10
September 67.95—10
December 68.90—40

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 27.

Market:—Quiet.

Spot	30-3|8
Forward	30-1|2

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 27.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7|0|5-1|2.

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Nearly three crores and a half of rupees worth of bar gold was shipped from Bombay to Europe and America during the week ended July.

The s.s. 'Carthage' which sailed with mails for London from Bombay on Saturday carried bar gold amounting to Rs. 330,41,099.

Out of this quantity, gold worth Rs. 6,01,036 was booked for Amsterdam optional London, Paris or New York; Rs. 154,56,522 worth of metal to London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam and the remaining quantity of the value of Rs. 169,83,541 for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 236,51,90,485.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL
Bombay, July 27

London market quotations.
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £31
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £31-2-6
Standard Copper 3 months £31-8-9
Electrolytic Copper £34-15-0
New York.—
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 7 1/2 cents
Bombay market quotations
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30
Copper Sheets Rs. 35
Copper Asho Rs. 35/12
Tone: Easy.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
Bombay, July 27

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 34/12; At 5 p.m. Rs. 35/4

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/10; At 5 p.m. Rs. 6/10/6

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 39/10; Lowest Rs. 39/6/6; At 5 p.m. 39/12

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 6/10/9; Lowest Rs. 6/10/4 1/2; At 5 p.m. Rs. 6/11/7 1/2

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 23/11; Highest Rs. 23/12; Lowest Rs 23/10; At 5 p.m. Rs. 23/11/6

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/14/4 1/2; Highest Rs. 2/14/3; At 5 p.m. Rs. 2/14/4 1/2

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, July 27

Wheat	12,734 cwts.
Linseed	953 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	77 cwts.
Gingellyseed	11 cwts.
Poppyseed	229 cwts.
Groundnuts	2,622 cwts.
Castorseed	18 cwts.
Rice	35,608 cwts.
Myrabollams	179 cwts.
Mowraseed	25 cwts.
Gram	311 cwts.
Joowar	752 cwts.
Barley	67 cwts.
Bajree	1,411 cwts.
Coal	995 tons.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, July 27.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), closed.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 27.

Following a rise of 15 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened steady to-day at Rs. 216/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 216/12 on scattered buying. At this level there was active realising and prices declined to Rs. 215/12. At this level the market was steady with scattered buying.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 4 points. The local market ruled quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A Rs. 230/4
Broach A/M Rs. 215/12
Oomra D/J Rs. 193/12
Bengal D/J Rs. 139

COTTON TENDERS
Bombay, July 26

	To-day	Total
Broach	650	2450

SPOT RATES

Superfine 241
Fine 238
Fully Good 234
Good 229

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, July 27

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P	...	152	147	143		140
Punjab	...	152	147	143		140
Rajputana	...	154	149	145		142
Oomra No. 3	212	209	205	201		...
C P No. 1	228	225	221	217		...
C P No. 2	219	216	212	208		...
Broach No. 2	...	241	238	234		229
Punjab-Ame	...	263	260	256		251
Surat	...	313	310	306		301
Rajpipla	...	313	310	306		301
Navsari	...	318	315	311		206

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, July 27

Bengal Superfine	157/158
Bengal Fine	150/152
Bengal F G	146/147
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150/152
Sindh-Punjab F G	146/147
Wardha-Hingt	217/218
Nagpur/Savner	219/220
Pundhurna	207/208
Yeotmal	207/208
Arvi	205/206
Ellichpur	203/204
Berar	201/202
Khamgaon	203/204
Mulkapur	199/200
Khandesh	199/200
Jalna/Sailu	199/200
Burwah/Sanavad	202/203
Broach Fine	236/237
Punjab/American	261/266
Punjab/American mix	246/211
Cambodia	306/316
Miraj/Sangli	256/261
Compta Good	261/266
Bagalkot	256/261
Kampala	341
Busoga	338
Jinja	333/
Manza	321/326

INDIAN COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, July 27

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	60	253,514
Central India	118	109,175
Barsi and Nagar	80	108,655
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	46,653
Berar	81	403,315
Central Provinces	53	95,943
Total Oomras	392	1,017,255
Dholera	255	194,322
N W Provinces	...	34,852
Rajputana	85	49,848
Sind-Punjab	1,002	326,942
Broach	...	131,849
Coompta and Dharwar	263	90,811
Westerns-Northerns	191	71,410
Cocoanada	...	327
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	79,803
Persian	...	2,644
American	1,176	74,754
Egyptian and African	2,948	365,976
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1,155
Total	6,342	2,448,948

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 25th July

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	85	387,843
Japan and China	1,119	1,118,351
Coast Ports	100	29,456
Up-country by Rail	...	274,374
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	13,718
Total	1,304	1,823,742

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 27th day of July, 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality

(B.T.) April-May 1935-36		July-Aug 1935
10-30	Rs. 216/12	231
12-30	Rs. 216/4	230/8
2-30	Rs. 215/12	230/4
4-30	Rs. 215/12	230

Vaidas.	April-May.	July-Aug
Highest	216/12	231
Lowest	215/8 229/12	216 230

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 26-7-35	4452000	7726000
Receipts yesterday 26-7-35	7000	11000
Exports to date 26-7-35	5013000	7636000
Stock at Ports 26-7-35	1051000	2473000
Stock at Interior Towns 26-7-35	1133000	1153000
Stock at Liverpool 26-7-35	607000	966000
Visible Supply 26-7-35	3185000	5366000
Quantity in sight 26-7-35	8180000	12215000
Quantity out of sight 26-7-35	10313000	13402000

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 29, 1935

'CONGRESS MUST NOT ACCEPT OFFICES'

"Reject Reforms By Creating Deadlocks"

SOCIALIST EXECUTIVE DECISIONS

Utilise Councils As Platforms For Propaganda

BENARES, July 28.

The Executive Committee of the Indian Congress Socialist Party which is holding its meetings at Benares under the presidentship of Mr. F. H. Ansari reaffirmed its Nagpur resolution that the Congress should under no circumstances accept ministerial offices but reject Reforms by creating deadlocks in councils where they should be in majority and follow the policy of obstruction where in minority.—A. P.

NAGPUR DECISION REITERATED

BENARES, July 27.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party began its sitting to-day in the office premises of the Party.

Among those present were Sreemati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Acharya Narendra Deo, Babu Sampurnanand, Mr. Yusuf Meherali, Messrs. Patwardhan, N. G. Gore Namboodri Pad, Navakrishna Choudhury, A. P. Sinha, Asoka Mehta and Jaiprakasa Narain, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party.

Mr. F. H. Ansari presided.

WHY MASANI WENT TO ENGLAND.

Several important discussions took place. For the first time the secret about the visit of Mr. M. R. Masani to England has been authoritatively revealed to the public. It appears that Mr. Masani was sent by the All-India Congress Socialist Party in response to an invitation of the British Socialist League to send a representative of of the Party to England.

The Committee also passed a resolution condemning the action of the British Government, in impounding Mr. Masani's passport.

Another resolution condemned Mr. Bhulabhai's Mysore speech regarding the States subjects and extended the Party's support to the State Peoples' Conference in its attempt to get the issue clarified by the Congress.

REJECT SHAM CONSTITUTION.

The attitude of Congress towards the new forthcoming Constitution seems to have occupied the attention of the Committee for a long time. After a full dress debate, the Committee reiterated the Nagpur decision that the Congress, on no account, should accept Ministerial Offices. Whenever it is in a majority, it should make the working of the new reforms impossible, thereby rejecting the sham constitution.

It was felt that the acceptance of office would strengthen the force of constitutionalism and the foundation of imperialism, create confusion among the Congress ranks and divert and dissipate the force of Director Action.

It was further decided that where the Congress is in a majority, it should obstruct and expose all anti-national measures and utilise the Councils as platforms for propaganda.

At the end, it was resolved to formulate a "politico-economico" programme based on the immediate demand of the masses.—United Press.

POSTPONE PILGRIMAGE

Cholera Epidemic In South Kashmir Valley

SRINAGAR, July 27.

The following communique has been issued:—

Owing to the outbreak of cholera epidemic in the southern portion of the Kashmir Valley and specially in villages on the route followed by the Amarnath Jatra no arrangements will be made this year for transport at Pahalgam or of supplies "en route" in connection with pilgrimage except for small party accompanying the ceremonial chhari.

The Government once again appeal to all intending pilgrims to postpone the pilgrimage to next year as much in their own interests as to avoid the danger of carrying cholera infection to the other parts of the State and British India. If any person however, persists in making the pilgrimage he will do so at his own risk. He will have to make his own arrangements for ration and transport and at the termination of the pilgrimage will have to remain for ten days in the quarantine camp to be established at Chandanwari.—A.P.

TWO PROGRESSIVE BILLS JETTISONED

Formidable Opposition In Indore Council

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, July 27.

As the public opinion in effecting social reforms in Indore is not sufficiently abreast of the moving times, concerted opposition to Mr. Bhargva's measure known as the Removal of Caste Tyranny Bill was only to be expected. Most of the people with a steadfast clinging to a superstitious mode of life observing with religious sanctity customs reminiscent of mediaeval age are not enthused over such reforms.

Faced with a formidable opposition the mover of the bill had to withdraw the measure at the meeting of the Legislative Committee on the 25th.

The Usurious Loan Bill, a Government measure designed to protect cultivators from usurious moneylenders was also jettisoned.

Owing to the predominant nominated element, debates do not excite much liveliness and are agonisingly dull.

EMPIRE AND WORLD PEACE!

Aga Khan's Appeal To Muslims To Co-operate With "Anglo-Saxon" Power

LONDON, July 16.
(By Air Mail.)

A luncheon was given yesterday by the Council of Peers and Moslem leaders formed by the National League at Claridge's with the Aga Khan as the guest of honour. Sir Robert Horne was in the chair. Amongst those present were the Austrian Minister, the Swiss Minister, the Greek Minister, the Iraq charge d' Affaires, the Earl of Stafford, Earl Fitwilliam, the Earl of Kenmare, Lord Meston and others.

Sir Robert Horne recalled the powerful and beneficent part played by H. H. the Aga Khan in the affairs of the British Empire, and spoke of the great reconciling influence of their distinguished guest.

MUSLIMS AND WORLD PEACE

H. H. the Aga Khan spoke on his life-long efforts to promote the welfare of the Moslem community. Tremendous progress, he said, had been made by the Moslems in India and outside. With this strengthened position, the Islamic world was qualified to make a great contribution to peace. The need for such service was painfully evident. Who could doubt. His Highness said, that the greatest single instrument for saving mankind from another world war was the British Empire? And its power was reinforced by the affinity of its outlook and civilisation with those of the United States of America. Let the Islamic world link itself with this Anglo-Saxon power to promote peace by the use of opportunities ready to hand for friendship and the furtherance of mutual interests.

Continuing H's Highness suggested the use of Anglo-Saxon capital in hitherto undeveloped Moslem countries. He thought there was also a field of cultural investigation of the architecture, the literature and other arts of lands round which human race was cradled.

ORIENTAL BUREAU

The most important part of his speech was when he came to the subject of an Oriental Bureau, which, he thought, ought to be established to provide information for tourist, traffic and trade in all oriental countries. Such a bureau was to be established in London, which was the fitting centre for an organisation of co-operation where intellectual and cultural contact and trading relations could be further strengthened.—United Press.

FRESH ORDER ON REV. OTTAMA

KHULNA, July 27.

Following the ban on Rev. Ottama by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Narail, the District Magistrate, Jessore, has served a fresh order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting Rev. Ottama from addressing any meeting in the district on the ground that the speeches which deal with political subjects in the garb of social and religious topics may aggravate communal feeling.

Rev. Ottama and party proceeded to Barisal where he is expected to speak to-night.—A.P.

WOMEN IN FUTURE CONSTITUTION

POONA, July 27.

The meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference, began here today. 24 out of 33 members attended. Rani Laxmibai Rajwade, Rajkumari, Amritkaur and Mrs. Hamid Ali, were prominent among those present.

The meeting, it is understood, will consider to-morrow the question of status of women in the future constitution, as also the question of Franchise for women in a greater extent.—United Press.

PUNJAB'S "NO" TO OFFICES

LAHORE, July 27.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveesher who left for Wardha to-day to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee has been authorised by Congressmen of the Punjab to oppose any move before the Working Committee favouring acceptance of offices by Congressmen in the new Constitution.—A.P.

BOYCOTT THOSE OBNOXIOUS FILMS

Traducers Of Indian Culture And Civilisation, Says Mayor Huq

CALCUTTA, July 27.

A largely attended public meeting of the Calcutta citizens was held to-night at the Albert Hall, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Mayor of Calcutta, presiding.

The meeting strongly protested against the unfair anti-Indian propaganda that is being carried in America and Europe through the films and urging the Government the desirability of bringing to the notice of the Governments of these countries and the League of Nations that such propaganda would unnecessarily develop unfriendly feelings between Indians and the people of these countries.

SUBHAS BOSE'S EFFORTS

The meeting passed a resolution appreciating the efforts made by Mr. Subhas Bose from Europe to arouse public opinion in India against the exhibitions of all films produced by those concerns who have interested themselves in such a propaganda and assuring him of all support in this matter.

BELITTLING INDIA.

The Mayor said that such obnoxious films are produced with the sole object of belittling India and prove to the world that she was unfit for the Dominion Status. He hoped that such protest meetings should be held throughout India so that there will be no doubt in the minds of the Government of this country and other countries that Indians will not tolerate the exhibition of such films. If necessary, he concluded the Indian cinema-goers should boycott all films produced in America by way of retaliation against traducers of Indian culture and civilisation.—United Press.

PUSHBYKE WORLD TOURIST

COCHIN, July 25.

Mr. Kandayya, aged 29, who started from Singapore, two years back on a world tour, on a pushbyke arrived here from Trivandrum after visiting Rangoon, Calcutta, Colombo, Trivandrum and other places of importance.

So far he has covered more than 10,000 miles and after completing his Indian tour at Karachi he intends to visit England and America.—United Press.

Withdrawn In Favour Of Congress Candidate

DARBHANGA, July 28.

In the bye-election to the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council from the Darbhanga North-west Non-Mahomedan Rural Constituency Babu Lakshman Prasad, Advocate and Babu Hari Krishna Choudhury, Government Pleader, have withdrawn their candidatures. Therefore Babu Jamuna Karji, the Congress candidate, goes unopposed.—United Press.

Cochin, July 28.—The Government have issued a communique, authorising Mr. H. W. Perry, Constructional Engineer, of the Ponnaini-Granganur Light Railways Ltd. to acquire such lands that he thinks necessary for the construction of the above Railway.—United Press.

"POLITICALS" NOT RELEASED

Malerkotla Communique Contradicts Press Report

DALHOUSIE, July 27.

The following communique has been issued:—

"As exaggerated reports are current regarding the Communal unrest in Malerkotla State it is considered desirable to indicate that following settlement regarding the times of the Hindu 'arti' and the Muslim prayer, it is considered by the State administration to be unnecessary to detain further those demonstrators arrested in connection with the dispute and they have been released.

Rumours of release of political prisoners following the Muslim demands are incorrect.

There has been no disorder since the arrested demonstrators were released.—A. P.

DR. UPENDRA NATH TO PRESIDE

Forthcoming Science Conference At Indore

CALCUTTA, July 27.

Dr. Sir Upendra Nath Brahamachari, it is understood, has been elected President of the 23rd annual conference of the Indian Science Congress to be held at Indore from the 2nd to the 8th January 1936.—United Press.

YOUTH ARRESTED

Alleged Possession Of Unlicensed Revolver

NEW DELHI, July 27.

The local police arrested a middle-aged Muslim near the Mori Gate and recovered an unlicensed country-made revolver from his possession.

It is stated that the man was moving about in a suspicious manner when the police arrested him and searched his person. The arrested man is believed to be an old offender.—United Press.

STAR SEEN AT MIDDAY

Curious Phenomenon Noticed At Arrah

ARRAH, July 27.

Great sensation prevailed among the people of this place, when a big star was noticed at mid-day in the westerly direction. A big crowd of people had gathered to see this curious phenomenon.—United Press.

BHAGALPUR KISAN SABHA

BHAGALPUR, July 27.

At a meeting at the Kisan Sabha workers held in the premises of the Srivasatava Press the following office-bearers were elected:—

President—Pandit Rajendra Misra, ex-M. L. C., Secretary—Pandit Mewalal Jha, and Assistant Secretary—Sj. Ram Ratan Sing.

Babu Bihari Lal, Babu Sivananda Mandal, and Sjt. Mukanda Sharma were elected members of the Kisan Council.—United Press.

HOMELESS QUETTA VILLAGERS

KARACHI, July 27.

In reply to the Mayor of Karachi, the Deputy Agent, Quetta writes:—

"The villages round Quetta are mostly in ruins and that the inhabitants are living in tents and shelters that they have themselves erected. Work has started on the provision of temporary accommodation, but it is being confined at present to more urgent needs of the entire homeless population of the city area.

"At the same time it is not impossible for a considerable number of villagers to be allowed to return to their homes. If you give me particulars of those wishing to return, I will have enquiries made without delay. Preference is already being given to sufferers in all forms of employment."—United Press.

"Hundreds Of Middle Class Families Actually Starving"

Mrs. Amrit Kaur's Appeal To Assam Govt. To Succour The Distressed In Baniachong

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Shreemati Amrit Kaur has issued the following statement in reply to the Assam Government communique dated 19th July, 1935:—

It is not the function of a humble relief worker like myself to enter into controversy with the Government of Assam on the question of relief to the distressed but as I am one of those whose statements on Baniachong distress have been contradicted by the Assam Government, I respectfully beg to submit that the Government officers have not made complete enquiries in the matter as was expected of them.

DISTRESS VERY ACUTE.

From information in my possession gathered from respected circles in the area and from my own personal knowledge, I can definitely say that the distress in Baniachong is very acute. The word "famine" has a special meaning for the Government and is only used by them when people actually begin to die for want of food but in my humble opinion the word "famine" means actual want and acute shortage of staple foods such as rice, wheat, etc., and this want of food actually exists in Baniachong.

"UNFORTUNATE" COMMUNIQUE.

I have admiration for the Assam Government's relief work which they did last year in Nowgong and Sylhet but it does not deter me from saying that their present communique is most unfortunate. I request the Government to depute a responsible and god-fearing person whom I will take to the hundreds of homes in Baniachong thana, where he will see hundreds and thousands of naked children semi-naked women covering shame with pieces of rugs. I will show him hundreds of homes where no rice was cooked for weeks together. I will take him to the unfortunate homes where young children are withering for want of food and nourishment. I will show him the middle class families actually starving who are unable to beg, for food and living on 'Kachu' and 'Alu' for weeks together. Does not the fact of people living on 'Kachu' and 'Alu' alone prove that there is real famine in the area?

APPEAL TO GOVT.

I appeal to the Government of Assam to make comprehensive enquiries as it is a life and death question for thousands of people for whom relief societies are endeavouring to obtain assistance, and I appeal to my countrymen and country-women to succour the distressed in their time of need.—United Press.

YOUTHS AND CLASS STRUGGLE

Mr. Pandya Explains Socialist Party Programme

GODHRA, July 27.

Mr. Kamalashanker Pandye, Secretary of the Gujerat Congress Socialist Party and other Socialist workers, Sjt. Harilal Shah Vice-President, Dohad Congress Committee and Sjt. Balkrishna Shah, Secretary, Dohad Congress Committee are here for the last four days and they had conversation with public workers of Godhra.

A discourse between the youths of Goumra and Mr. Kamalashankar Pandya was arranged, where he explained anti-imperialist role of the Congress Socialist Party as its immediate objective. He asked the youths to actively work for the exploited peasantry and workers and thus identity themselves with their struggle.—United Press.

YOUTH GETS 6 YEARS' JAIL

PATNA, July 27.

The Patna High Court upheld the sentence of six years' rigorous imprisonment passed by the Assistant Sessions Judge of Darbhanga on Laik Narayan Das, a young man of 17, under Sections 4 and 5 of the Explosive Substance Act.

According to the prosecution story, accused Laik Narayan was a political suspect and collected materials for preparing a bomb and making an attempt on the life of a C.I.D. Sub-Inspector, stationed at Madhubani. He was challenged one day abruptly by the local police, and his person being searched, materials for making bombs were found in his possession.

Laik Narayan Das is a native of Madhubani. He was a Congress worker and courted jail five times during the last Civil Disobedience Movement.—United Press.

"NILA" STOLEN FROM POET'S TOMB

KARACHI, July 27.

A message received from Gambat states that the famous relic Nila made of gold, which remained intact on the top of the tomb of the celebrated poet Sachel of Sind, buried in the village of Darazan has been stolen.

The police have been informed about the theft and they are investigating.—United Press.

PATTABHI'S AWARD ENDS DISPUTE

Guntur Congressmen Close Up Their Ranks

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 25.

"Let us all be friendly, let us forget our past, now that we are all one"; are the feelings expressed by Mr. N. V. L. Narasimharao and Desabhakta Venkatappaiah when they agreed to abide by Dr. Pattabhi's decision in regard to the dispute between the two parties in the Congress.

REGRET AND ASSURANCE.

Mr. N. V. L. Narasimharao, the Leader of the Rival Congress party, expressed profound regret in (1) Running a Rival Congress Committee, (2) Working against the Congress candidate in the last Assembly elections. In regard to the finances Mr. Narasimharao assured Dr. Pathabhi and the Desabhakta, that he would within two months from the 23rd of this month, see that the District Congress Committee is put in possession of some money.

THE AGREEMENT.

The agreement signed by the two parties concludes. "As we have all now come to the conclusion that we must draw a veil over the past, we agree to withdraw all the complaints against one another and earnestly resolve to pursue Congress work in a spirit of friendliness and co-operation."

Dr. Pattabhi was specially deputed to do this work by the Working Committee.

IN CEDED DISTRICTS.

Messrs. T. Prakasam and B. Sambamoorty, President and Secretary of the A. P. C. C. have been touring for the last 10 days in the Ceded Districts carrying on Congress propaganda and preparing the ground for the forthcoming elections to the Local Boards. Finishing their Andhra tour they will attend the Working Committee meeting of the A. P. C. C. on the 27th whence they leave for Wardha in connection with the Madras question.

Calcutta 'Varsity's "No" To Bangalore Academy

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The President of the Indian Academy of Science at Bangalore requested the University of Calcutta to make an annual grant of Rs. 500 or so to the Academy. The University of Calcutta has, it is understood, regretted their inability to accede to that request.—United Press.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.